The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

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Anglo-American Cooperation in Sino-Japanese Embroglio . . . . . By C. Y. W. Meng

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Formerly Millard's Review

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WASHINGTON OFFICE
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JAPAN'S WAR PARTY AND FINANCIERS AT LOGGERHEADS

A SERIOUS split has occurred between the Japanese military party and the big Japanese business interests concerning future policy in Manchuria. For the moment, the principal bone of contention is the South Manchuria Railway, the management of which is inextricably bound up not only with the Japanese financial giants but also with the military party. The situation has become too hot for the President of the Railway, Count Uchida, and he has resigned. The Vice President, Mr. Eguchi, is stated to have been dismissed by the Government. According to a *United Press* telegram from Tokyo April 10 Lieut.-General Sadao Araki, the War Minister, called on Premier Tsuyoshi Inukai the previous day and expressed the dissatisfaction of military circles over the resignation of Count Uchida. The War Minister expressed the belief that it was improper to allow a change of the S.M.R. president without previous understanding of the War Department at a time when the Manchuria situation is tense and when the League Inquiry Commission was due to arrive. Premier Inukai said the resignation was unavoidable and explained the circumstances (which were not made public).

The South Manchuria Railway has been trying for some time to get government approval for a very considerable increase in capital, but so far without success. The former vice president, Mr. Eguchi, had been hoping to get the capital increased from Yen 440,000,000 to Yen 800,000,000. He was also trying to secure a guarantee from the Japanese government of a six per cent. dividend for private share-holders for ten to 15 years; the company would then have been able to promise its shareholders an eight per cent. dividend in and after 1933. Mr. Eguchi's plans provided for this scheme to be presented to the Diet next month.

According to a *Reuter* dispatch from Tokyo, the main difference of opinion between the Japanese Army and the big Japanese business interests, in is in regard to the use to which Manchuria is to be put. The Japanese capitalists are mainly interested in developing markets there for the output of Japanese home industries and obtaining concessions. The Army, on the other hand, wants Manchuria to serve as an outlet for Japan's surplus population. In other words, the Army desires that the Japanese masses, not just a small

group of capitalists, should be the ones to profit by their "sacrifices in blood and treasure."

Reuter's correspondent expresses the opinion that the Army's position to Manchuria (under existing conditions) being made nothing more than a field for capitalist exploitation, and its strong objection to such important administrative posts as the presidency and vice-presidency of the South Manchurian Railway and the governorship of the Kuantung Leased Territory being used as pawns in the game of party politics, should be viewed from the angle of the present Fascist-like tendencies in Japan itself in order to be seen in its proper perspective.

HOW JAPAN'S IMPERIAL POLICY WORKS OUT FINANCIALLY

THE outstanding feature of the situation in Japan is that while the Mikado's soldiers are abroad trying to extend his dominions the people at home are very much worried as to how they are going to raise the money to pay, not only for these military expeditions, but the interest on old debts, and quite a few other items. Thus we find Mr. Takahashi, Japanese Minister of Finance, in a speech delivered at the mass meetings of representatives of the savings banks in Nagoya, April 2, asking for the combined efforts of the whole nation in order to tide over the financial crisis which the country is now facing. The budget situation in Japan is being severely criticized by some of the leading newspapers and Mr. Takahashi, the Finance Minister, is having a hard time trying to explain the situation. At a meeting of the Cabinet Council held at the beginning of the month he explained to Dr. Suzuki, the Home Minister, and Mr. Yamamoto, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, that the various sums that they asked for in a supplementary budget could not be allowed, stating point-blank that it was financially impossible to accede to their demands. The new Budget, he said, actually provides for the issue of a big deficit covering loans. In such circumstances, he added there is very little room left for the execution of the avowed policy of the present Cabinet in the new fiscal year; there is only Yen 1,000,000 still available for financing new enterprises. Beyond that limit Mr. Takahashi said he could not go. The Finance Minister was stubborn in his stand against the requests for funds by his brother ministers. He pointed out that the country had to be prepared for fresh outlays on account of the Manchurian and the Shanghai affairs, and the requisite money for them would of necessity have to be raised by loans. The flotation of more loans for other purposes was, he said, unthinkable.

In the meantime the financing of the new state of Manchuria is occupying the attention not only of the leading financial and commercial houses of Japan, but also the Government and the South Manchuria railway. The South Manchuria railway, the big financial houses Mitsui and Mitsubishi and the Finance Minister, Mr. Takahashi, seem to be working closely together in the project of financing the new State of Manchuria, but they seem nevertheless to be on the "outs" with the Army. Although the exact details of the method of financing, not only of the State of Manchuria, but also new commercial ventures in that area, have not yet been decided on, it is generally agreed that the two big Japanese firms, Mitsui and Mitsubishi, are prepared to back approved enterprises in Manchuria up to Yen 100,000,000, and are to act as a sort of smoke screen to hide the exact relations of the government of Japan to the new State of Manchuria. From present indications it appears that the South Manchuria Railway will extend a Yen 20,000,000 loan to the newly established regime in Manchuria and will in turn be reimbursed by the deposits bureau of the Ministry of Finance. This financial accommodation will probably be spread over a period of time, as the South Manchnria Railway feels the new government needs the money and is able to expend it in the best interests of the state. The Japanese Cabinet, according to Tokyo advices, recently decided to support the idea of a loan to Manchuria amounting to Yen 20,000,000, as the new government requested, but opposed extending the loan directly, as this might imply official recognition of the new regime and thus cause international complications.

According to the *Japan Advertiser*, representatives of Mitsui and Mitsubishi called on Paymaster-General Chojiro Onodera, director of the Bureau of Accounts of the Ministry of War April 2 and offered the financial support of their interests to the Japanese Government in connection with the development of Manchuria. Both Mr. Kimura and Mr. Ariga then called on Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Takahashi, Minister of Finance. Mr. Takahashi refused to divulge the topics discussed with the financiers, but the *Asahi* reports that they realized the financial situation of the Government and had therefore decided to offer private assistance in the interest of the nation as a whole. The same source reported Mr. Ariga and Mr. Kimura as saying, "We know the difficulty of extending a direct loan to the new regime in Manchuria on the part of the Japanese Government both from the standpoint of international relations and the financial situation. Our two financial houses have decided to co-operate in the matter of financing the new republic with the sole object of furthering the cause of Japan." It is understood that they asked Mr. Takahashi to point out the proper methods of procedure to be followed in line with policies of the Government. Mr. Takahashi was reported to have been very pleased with the manner in which the two financial houses came forward to render such valuable assistance to the Government.

But while the Finance Minister, the big trading houses and the South Manchuria railway are busy with their grandiose schemes in Manchuria, the commercial and financial situation in Japan itself becomes worse day by day. As the *Japan Chronicle* remarks, it is the irony of fate that unemployment shows a steady increase under the Seiyukai Cabinet, although it had been lavish in its promises to restore prosperity. According to investigations made by the Social Bureau of the Home Office the unemployment figure for January this year was 480,000—a considerable increase over the previous month. In order to meet the situation, the Home Office had decided to maintain the policy bequeathed by the former Cabinet of subsidizing the works undertaken by local governments and autonomous bodies for the relief of the unemployed; and appropriated

Yen 6,300,000 in the supplementary estimates for the new fiscal year. But the Finance Department deleted the estimate altogether on the ground of financial difficulty, and as a result the relief works may have to be abandoned, with the result that the social unrest will be aggravated.

The prominent Japanese newspaper *Hochi*, after expressing disappointment at the Budget for the new fiscal year, in which the revenue is estimated at Yen 1,388,000,000 and the expenditure at Yen 1,531,000,000, showing a revenue deficit or Yen 143,000,000, calls attention to the fact that the Budget does not include all the expenditure on the Manchurian and the Shanghai affairs. Assuming the monthly cost on this head to be Yen 15,000,000, *Hochi* says there is a gloomy prospect of another Yen 150,000,000 outlay during the new fiscal year. It is thus probable that the total loan issues will be nigh on Yen 500,000,000. There is little doubt, says *Hochi*, that in the present financial situation such stupendous loan issues are impossible.

Japan in common with most countries also has to contend with a very unsatisfactory foreign trade position. Japan's foreign trade through the sixteen principal ports for the last eleven days of March resulted in an adverse balance of Yen 27,470,000, with Yen 39,046,000 exports and Yen 66,516,000 imports. The raw silk trade has been at a low ebb on account of the depression in the United States market. Cotton goods made steady progress with a turnover of Yen 9,520,000, this satisfactory result, it is stated, being due to Japanese spinners' efforts to exploit overseas markets, particularly India, Dutch Indies, Persia, the Near East, Africa, Tsingtao, Tientsin and Mukden. Indeed, it is rumored that quite a large amount of Japanese cotton goods evade the Chinese boycott by being shipped to Hongkong, and there repacked in such a way as to make it impossible to determine their point of origin.

The following are the trade statistics of Japan for the first quarter of the last three years:

	Exports	Imports	Adverse balance
	(Unit—yen 1,000)		
1930.....	Yen400,848	Yen525,816	Yen124,968
1931.....	290,400	324,183	33,783
1932.....	249,973	406,035	156,062

THREE JAPANESE HEROES AND THE SUICIDE OF MAJOR KUGA

THE *Japan Advertiser*, American paper in Tokyo, on April 2 published what appeared to be the first accurate account of the three Japanese soldiers who were killed while bombing a Chinese wire entanglement during the fighting in the vicinity of Miaohungchen. The report was based on a (delayed) official account of the incident which was sent to Japan by the Japanese military authorities here. According to the report three Japanese soldiers were carrying a heavy bomb which they intended to ignite in the vicinity of the Chinese barbed-wire barricades. The bomb consisted of a long tube filled with high explosive to which was attached a 30-centimeter fuse timed to burn 30 seconds before igniting the charge. The bomb apparently required three men to carry it, one supposedly manipulating the fuse while the other two actually carried the bomb. According to the official report by the military officers at Shanghai, the soldiers, in order to make sure that the bomb would explode before the Chinese troops could interfere, cut off two centimeters of the fuse and then ran toward the Chinese lines. As they approached their objective, one of the Japanese soldiers was wounded by a Chinese bullet and in falling tripped up the other two. Continuing the report claimed that the other two Japanese soldiers had sufficient time to drop the bomb and run back to safety, "but apparently they preferred to carry out their orders to bomb the barbed-wire entanglements and thus die in the course of their duty. They therefore got up and carried the bomb to the entanglement where it exploded with terrific force blowing the two soldiers as well as their wounded comrade to smithereens. A second group of Japanese soldiers followed with a similar bomb and according to the report succeeded in igniting it and escaping back to their own lines in safety.

This apparently is a correct account of an incident which was wired to Japanese newspapers in such lurid form that it literally made the whole nation crazy and immediately was seized upon by the military authorities for the purpose of exploiting the activities of the Japanese army at Shanghai. The three soldiers were designated as the "human-bombs" and dispatches were sent to the home Japanese newspapers alleging that the three soldiers loaded themselves with explosives and deliberately walked into the Chinese barbed wire and blew themselves up in order to clear out the obstruction for a Japanese infantry charge. As a matter of fact the story is not new, having been used in almost exactly similar wordage on the German side in the World War.

There is naturally no desire on the part of anyone to detract from the bravery of the three Japanese soldiers who carried the first bomb or the equally brave action of the second group which carried a similar bomb and succeeded in escaping back to their own lines. But the opinions of neutrals will not be unanimous on the question whether the Japanese General Staff in Tokyo was justified in using the exaggerated and totally incorrect account of the incident for the purpose of exploiting the already excited Japanese public on the war issue. According to reports which have been telegraphed to Shanghai and issued to the local newspapers through the Japanese military propaganda news services the original and totally incorrect "human-bomb" story produced such patriotic fervor among the Japanese people, particularly among youths of both sexes that boys committed suicide because they could not join the army and thousands of girls throughout the country made flags by painting white pieces of cloth with their own blood, said flags being sent to the Japanese army at Shanghai.

Another story which apparently gained color in the telling was that of the suicide of Major Kuga, who was taken prisoner by the Chinese during the fighting at Kiangwanchen. Not only did the Chinese capture Major Kuga, but they also bagged some thirty Japanese soldiers at the same time, all being taken to the rear lines and later sent to Nanking where they were well cared for and in due course released. There is one report that the Japanese prisoners were exchanged for Chinese prisoners held by the

Japanese, including the luckless Chinese Brig.-Gen. Wang Ken who made a mistake and walked into the Japanese Consulate-General at Shanghai thinking it was the American Consular building, but we are not sure about this point. At any rate the Japanese prisoners were well treated and in due course released. Major Kuga, however, apparently felt that he had been disgraced by being captured by the Chinese Army so several days later accompanied by an aide he went out to Kiangwan and when he reached the spot where he had been captured drew his revolver and blew his brains out. These apparently were the essential facts in the Kuga story and sufficiently dramatic they were, but this report also was embellished. According to the accounts appearing in the Japanese newspapers, the Major was wounded in the head and chest during a charge. Being unable to hold the position and thinking their commander was dead, the Japanese soldiers "hastily stripped him of his weapons and papers and buried him in a shallow grave. Shortly afterwards the Chinese recovered the position, "excavated the 'dead' Major and finding him still alive dressed his wounds and took him to a base hospital where he received further treatment and then was sent to Nanking as a prisoner of war." According to a report in the *Japan Chronicle* (British paper at Kobe) it is one of the unwritten laws of Bushido that an officer made prisoner "should atone by death," and the Japanese newspapers as well as the public apparently have highly approved of his action. The Major's widow and three small children as well as his aged father all expressed full approval of the suicide and the father even expressed regret (according to the Japanese newspapers) that his son had not committed suicide immediately following his capture by the Chinese troops.

Of direct interest in connection with the foregoing was a searching analysis of the activities of the Japanese army in the Shanghai war by a Soviet military observer, which was issued by the *United Press* from Moscow. Writing in the official journal of the Soviet War Commissariat, the Russian war strategist declared that the Japanese fighter's excessive courage amounted to rashness and was his chief defect. Japanese officers were prone to lead their men into close and costly bayonet fighting. Continuing, the writer said that the Japanese soldier's education and tradition of military drill, based on frantic bayonet charge, made an obedient machine out of the soldier .... The Japanese soldier is known for his stubbornness in battle, his endurance and modest requirements, but at the same time he has such defects as a tendency to thick battle formation, ignoring masking and a tendency to attack always and everywhere without necessary consideration of circumstances, which doubtless must be followed by heavy losses. The Soviet officer argued that Japan has not fought a really modern war and was consequently backward in technical preparedness and the so-called strategy of "effective cover." At Shanghai the Japanese High Command expected to gain great victories with small forces .... hence the Japanese Army received a strong lesson on the under-estimation of the enemy ..... "However, the 'victory' of the Japanese Army was obtained without any particular strain."

ALL AROUND THE WORLD

DEFINITE evidence that the world is taking a serious interest in Japanese military activities in China is provided in the press reports brought to the newspapers of this city by British, American, French and German news agencies. No attempt has been made to keep a record of all these reports but the few we have collected in the past few days tell their own story:

Berlin, April 5—A party of alleged Communists smashed the windows and wrecked the interiors of two Japanese restaurants in the west end of Berlin. Police were summoned but the Communists escaped leaving behind a quantity of 'communist' pamphlets attacking the Japanese for their activities in China.

***

Paris, April 6—Stones were hurled by demonstrators today at the windows of two Japanese restaurants. Tracts were distributed denouncing Japan as being guilty of the war and inviting the public to boycott the restaurants. The demonstrators are believed to have been Communists.

***

Hamburg, March 21,—The steamer "Koblenz" was delayed in sailing from this port by a strike of Chinese seamen due to the fact that the vessel was being loaded with tanks, barbed-wire and other war materials for the Far East. German laborers on the dock declared their sympathy with the Chinese seamen and also refused to continue loading the steamer.

***

London, March 21,—Five contingents of laborers embracing nearly 1,000 men and women paraded to Trafalgar Square and demonstrated against Japanese military activities in China and the Far East. Further demonstrations were held in Bristol, Dundee, and Glasgow.

***

Paris, March 20,—A crowd of more than 4,000 persons, mostly laborers demonstrated in Paris against Japan's "imperialist" war in the Far East. Further demonstrations in the French industrial districts have also been held.

***

Chicago, March 20,—Several hundred laborers, including Communists demonstrated before the Japanese Consulate here today. As the police arrived someone in the crowd fired, seriously wounding four policemen.

***

Detroit, March 19,—Four laborers who were killed in an anti-Japanese war demonstration were buried here yesterday. Some 6,000 persons marched in the funeral procession.

***

Washington, March 18,—Demonstrators, allegedly including Communists, paraded before the Japanese Embassy and distributed literature denouncing Japanese military activities in China. The police dispersed the crowd.

***

Vienna, March 15,—Demonstrations by youthful laborers were held before the Japanese Embassy here. Literature was distributed and speeches made denouncing Japanese aggression in China. Many windows were smashed in the neighborhood of the Embassy.

***

Amsterdam, March 10,—Hundreds of men and women demonstrated here before the Japanese Consulate-General. Police formed a cordon about the Consulate but the demonstration continued for a considerable period.

***

Rotterdam, March 8,—Agitators here attached a large streamer to the building housing the Japanese Consulate, bearing the inscription. "Down with Japanese Imperialism—stop the War on China." Windows were broken and the Japanese coat-of-arms over the doorway was stolen.

***

Hamburg, March 5,—A Japanese consular official here was severely beaten by toughs as he was out walking. The culprits escaped.

HONGKEW TO THE JAPANESE—NANTAO TO THE FRENCH?

THE *Shanghai Evening Post*, American daily newspaper in Shanghai, in an editorial entitled "Let Japan Have It," suggests, more ironically than seriously perhaps, that, for the present, at least, it would be the best policy to allow Japan to control the Hongkew section of Shanghai and for that matter also Chapei, as under existing conditions the Japanese are in the position of being able to control those sections without having placed upon them the responsibility that should go with the control. The *Post* concludes its editorial by saying, "Let's have a real, old-fashioned example of efficiency in the administration of a Japanese settlement. It might do us all good—including the Japanese."

Although at the moment, owing to the darkening clouds on the Soviet border, the Japanese seem to be bending every effort to bring the Shanghai adventure to a close on the best terms possible, there being continued reports of withdrawals of Japanese troops from this area, there is still a possibility that in the end hostilities between the Chinese and Japanese will break out again, and in case that does occur, *The Review*, following the lead given by the *Post* as regards Hongkew and Chapei, also now makes the suggestion that the French should be allowed to take over Nantao and likewise give an example of "efficiency" in government. This suggestion is not "fantastic" either. Many highly placed French citizens would like to see French jurisdiction extended over Nantao. Certain gambling rings, both foreign and Chinese, would also very much like to see French jurisdiction extended to Nantao. Possibly in case hostilities again break out between the Chinese and Japanese forces, some arrangement might be come to between the Japanese and French, whereby it would be agreed that the French would take over Nantao on the spur of the moment, and at the same time the Japanese would promise not to air-bomb it as they did Chapei.

That the French and the Japanese are working very closely together is indicated from many sources. The March issue of the *Living Age* one of America's best informed journals on foreign affairs, printed as it summary under the heading "The World Over" on its first editorial page the following:

> The few shreds of evidence that have come our way implicate the French as the instigators of Japan's attack on Shanghai. The *Rote Fahne*, official organ of the German Communist Party, announces that it is in a position to state that the Japanese Government received a loan of eighty million francs from France, eighty per cent of which was at once spent on armaments provided by the Schneider-Creusot works. As we go to press, American correspondents are also circulating anti-French rumors, the *New York Times* having stated that the Japanese bombardment was temporarily halted at the request of a third power that was neither America nor England.
>
> There are four perfectly good reasons for believing that France has backed Japan. First, the French press has been consistently favorable to Japan for some years past, an attitude that it maintained even during the Shanghai attack.
>
> Secondly, France is consolidating herself in Indo-China, where the natives have been raising disturbances, and therefore she would look with favor on any power that opposed the spread of nationalism on the Asiatic mainland.
>
> Thirdly, France lives in deadly fear of a Russo-German alliance and therefore supports any power that is fighting the interests of Russia—as Japan certainly is.
>
> And in the fourth place France has been determined to prevent the Disarmament Conference from achieving even the smallest measure of success since her control of Europe rests ultimately on her own army and on the troops of Poland and the Little Entente. The Shanghai bombardment, coming when it did, took care of that."

CLOSER WORKING BETWEEN U.S.A. AND SOVIETS IS INEVITABLE

AS has been hinted at several times previously in the columns of *The Review* the situation as it is developing at present in the Far East is bound to bring the United States and Russia into closer relations than have existed ever since the formation of the Soviet Government. So far, the U. S. Department of State has indicated that no change in America's attitude towards the Soviets is contemplated, and when several weeks ago reports from Moscow hinted that America might recognize the Soviets, a prompt denial came from Washington. But despite this denial, it is almost inevitable that the United States will gradually "ease up" in its attitude towards the Soviets. It is always to be remembered that the movement toward the recognition of the Soviets has the powerful support of Mr. William E. Borah, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and unless the "hard times" in the United States soon come to an end public opinion in America will probably more and more support Mr. Borah. One need not pay a great deal of attention to the various reports which have lately come from Moscow as to a *rapprochement* between the United States and the Soviets, the latest being a statement by Mr. Radek, an important Communist leader, that the inevitable result of an attack by Japan on the Soviet Union would be an alliance between it and the United States—but one cannot get away from the fact that *vis a vis* Japan, the American attitude and the Soviet attitude are almost identical. In case Japan forces the issue, American policy and Soviet policy will almost run parallel, and no matter whether the United States recognizes Russia or not, and putting aside as an impossibility any suggestion of an alliance between the United States and Russia, the fact remains that Russia and America will inevitably be drawn into closer relations in case Japanese aggression in the Far East goes much further.

The shaping of policy in the Far East, it is to be remembered, is largely in the hands of the Secretary of State, Col. Henry L. Stimson, who is at present in Europe to attend the Disarmament Conference in Geneva. Colonel Stimson has three major propositions before him, the Philippine question, the Manchurian question, and the attitude of America towards the Soviets. On the Philippine question Colonel Stimson is in danger of being overruled by Congress, and for the moment American policy in the Far East is being flouted by Japan. In such circumstances it would not be at all surprising that when Colonel Stimson meets M. Litvinoff, the Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs at Geneva, as he probably will, he may be induced to see the Far Eastern issue from a new angle. Just in passing

it may be mentioned that in a pinch the United States has been willing in the past to work in harmony with a government or governments whose internal policy was in entire disagreement with its own. The historic example is that of old Tsarist Russia during the American Civil War. Russia's support of the Union was never put to the test of war, but Russia made it evident at all times that in case England went to the support of the South it would throw in its weight on the side of the Union, and that being the state of affairs, America and Russia kept in very close touch with each other during those troublous years, 1861 to 1865.

Once more let it be said that recognition of the Soviets by the United States does not imply approval of its form of government. The people of the United States by no means approved of the Tsarist form of government, but that did not prevent many years of cordial relations between the two countries.

The following *United Press* message from Moscow April 10 gives an insight into Soviet opinion in this connection:

> Moscow knows that the United States must consider the Soviet Union as an important factor in any efforts to solve the Far Eastern situation, and even an unofficial meeting of the two men (Colonel Stimson and M. Litvinoff) who direct the foreign policies of the two Governments is therefore regarded as pregnant with the possibilities of important consequences.
>
> In this connection, M. Radek, important Communist leader, has a number of interesting comments to make in an article appearing in today's issue of "Izvestia," the Communist organ.
>
> Indirectly, and yet unmistakably, M. Radek warns Japan that an attack upon the Soviet Union will force an alliance between Russia and the United States of America. Such an alliance, M. Radek declares, makes inevitable the overwhelming defeat of Japan.
>
> "If challenged, the Soviet Union will have the right to seek temporary allies among the capitalist powers which, at the present stage of development, do not infringe upon her frontiers and interests," M. Radek says.
>
> The whole tenor of the article implies that the United States is naturally the power to which the Soviet Union would turn in the event of an emergency, while M. Radek emphasises the growing anti-Japanese sentiment in the United States.
>
> "Japan would be insane, under such circumstances, to create new fronts arousing against itself a great country which is at present standing aside from the struggle which is tearing the imperialist world to pieces," M. Radek declares.
>
> Japan's salvation, according to the Communist leader, lies in friendly co-operation with Asiatic peoples.

LOCAL PEACE CONFERENCES INDEFINITELY POSTPONED

MONDAY, April 11, had been set for the holding of the 15th session of the Sino-Japanese Peace Conference at Shanghai, but no meeting was held, as the Chinese delegation asked that further meetings be postponed indefinitely. At previous meetings various discussions had taken place as to the position which the Chinese troops and also the Japanese troops were to occupy, and also discussions as to when the Japanese troops would withdraw into the Foreign Settlement. On this latter point the Japanese had shown a certain spirit of compromise, but when sifted to its essence the situation resolved itself so that the Japanese would not agree to fixing a definite time limit for withdrawal, while on their part the Chinese insisted on this as the basis of further discussions. Earnest efforts were made by the British Minister Sir Miles Lampson to effect a last minute compromise. Sir Miles, evidently acting under strong instructions from London, did his utmost, but his efforts failed because the Japanese absolutely refused to set a definite date for the withdrawal of troops from the front lines into the International Settlement. China refused to sign on the "dotted line" unless the Japanese were willing to set a date on this point and no hope for an agreement being in sight, the Chinese delegates decided to refer the matter to the League of Nations. Mr. Quo Tai-Chi, the chief Chinese delegate and also the Nanking Government have sent a full report to Geneva demanding the League's interpretation of the original resolution specifying Japanese troop withdrawal within the Settlement. The Japanese have constantly claimed since the first meeting that it is impossible to withdraw their troops in accordance with a fixed time schedule, since the withdrawal is contingent upon local conditions pertaining to the safety of the local Japanese residents. The Japanese also insist that there is insufficient space available in the Hongkew section to quarter the entire force of 50,000 troops, 500 horses and several hundred pieces of heavy field artillery, dozens of tanks and armored cars, thousands of trucks and other war paraphernalia, hence it is necessary to quarter a considerable portion of their forces outside the Settlement. China finally agreed to this proposal, but remained adamant on the question of a definite time limit. Advices from Geneva indicate that neither in London nor Geneva was there any surprise at the failure of the local negotiations. The present indications are that negotiations will be suspended for a considerable time. The situation is not unlike that which Germany and the United States found themselves in after November 11, 1918. Officially the two countries were at war as no peace treaty was signed until long afterwards; but no fighting took place. That is how the matter stands at present in the Shanghai area. The present indications are that the future peace of this neighborhood is bound up very much with events on the Soviet-Manchurian border. If hostilities should break out there, it may be taken for granted that the Japanese will withdraw their forces here without any further ado. But barring that the Japanese may again display the "strong hand" here. Although the main conference was postponed, the military sub-committee continued its discussions on the problem of where the Japanese forces were to be located. The committee, composed of Col. Bonavita, the French military attache, Mr. Chang Yih-tung, representing the Chinese delegation, and Capt. Nishimura and Major Nashiroka, representing the Japanese delegation, made another inspection tour of the localities where the Japanese forces would be stationed temporarily (according to the Japanese proposal) before their complete withdrawal into the International Settlement or its immediate vicinity. The areas inspected included Kiangwan and Yinghsiang. Woosung was not visited on this occasion. Several heated discussions are reported to have taken place at the meeting of the military sub-committee, but as it seems that nothing is being achieved these meetings will also probably be indefinitely postponed, pending a reply from Geneva.

An official of the Japanese Legation office in Shanghai discussing the Sino-Japanese Conference for the cessation of hostilities, commented: "At the Shanghai Conference, nothing was mentioned or decided regarding the question as to whether the matter should be taken to the League of Nations in Geneva. But the Chinese did so, and on the pretext that the necessary Government instructions had not yet arrived, practically deadlocked the Conference, not forgetting to look to the League for help. This fact must be looked upon as an utter lack of sincerity on the part of the Chinese delegates toward the present peace parley. Perhaps, the Chinese delegates are trying to shift the responsibility to someone else by taking such actions, because of the complicated domestic political considerations. Incidentally, it may be noted, this event has disclosed once again the confused state of China's domestic politics."

SELF-EXPOSURE OF JAPANESE MONGOLIAN INTRIGUE

THE Tokyo *Asahi*, leading Japanese newspaper, has just published an extraordinary story of Japanese intrigue in Mongolia which culminated on February 25 when a retired Japanese army officer, Col. Seisuke Matsui met a tragic death at the town of Kehuayingtze located about 65 miles west of Tungliao (Paintalai). An inspection of the map of Manchuria shows that Col. Matsui apparently was killed in Jehol province, which is practically confirmed by the detailed account in the *Asahi*, the following translation being from the *Japan Chronicle*, British paper published at Kobe:

> Colonel Matsui had for the past twenty years been working for the overthrow of the militarist rule of Manchuria and for the establishment of peace there, and the establishment of the new Manchurian State naturally greatly pleased him. It seems the Colonel went to Mongolia in 1925 to take supreme command of the First, Second and Third Armies of Mongolians, and since has been fighting "bandits" in Inner Mongolia and resisting the invasion of Mongolia from the "outside." Before he met his fate, he had been making energetic efforts to promote co-operation between the leaders of Jehol province and those of Inner Mongolia so that they might give their undivided support to the new Manchurian State. By the middle of February, he had reached an understanding with the princes and leaders in all districts of Jehol. On the 25th of the same month, he left for Lingsee at the head of 400 Mongolian troops with a view to strengthening the ties of friendship with the Jehol troops. When he reached Kehuayingtse at about 1 p.m., his troops were suddenly attacked by the Lingsee troops, about 1,000 strong, who, while feigning acceptance of the Colonel's proposals, evidently trapped him and his troops. The Mongolians were taken unawares and routed. The Colonel held his ground to the last, however, rallying as many Mongolians as possible around him. He had his bodyguards of eighty about him. Unfortunately, however, he was shot in the leg, and his horse was also wounded. Major Iwai, who was with the Colonel, tried to rescue his chief, but there was no contending against the odds. Afterwards, the Colonel's soldier-servant, a Mongolian, came back with the news that his master had been seriously wounded in the leg. He further reported that the Colonel had ordered him to carry back all the important documents he had about him. Nothing further than this was known of the Colonel until the middle of March when the Colonel's staff officer, who is a Mongolian, and who had been taken prisoner, managed to get to Tungliano, where he reported that the Colonel received severe wounds in many parts of his body, and was killed. This Mongolian staff officer was not an eyewitness of the Colonel's death, but had this information from an enemy commander. The Japanese officer's death is nevertheless considered certain. Colonel Matsui's eldest son is now in the Mongolian army, and his elder brother, Lieutenant-Colonel Tsunesaburo Matsui, who was formerly a military adviser to Marshal Chang Tso-lin, is now at Mukden. Mrs. Matsui, with three sons and two daughters, live at Sakan-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

The publication of this apparently authentic account in a reputable Japanese newspaper of Japanese intrigue in Chinese territory serves to further confirm a statement made in these columns several months ago that there probably never has been a more glaring example of intrigue on the part of one nation within the borders of a neighboring friendly state than that which has taken place in Manchuria and Mongolia in the past quarter century. All through this period a horde of Japanese adventurers, retired army officers, ronin, ex-convicts, thugs and adventurers have gone over to the continent to seek their personal fortunes and at the same time further Japanese schemes on the mainland. Most of these persons have been subsidized in their activities from the so-called "secret-service fund," an appropriation of Yen 6,500,000 annually which is included in the military budget. Owing to the peculiar medieval governmental system which prevails in Japan, the Diet or legislative body has no control over this appropriation which is at the disposal of the Japanese General Staff with no accounting to anybody. For many years the General Staff has maintained in Harbin a so-called North Manchurian Military Mission, which has been nothing more than a spy and secret intrigue organization which has conducted operations throughout North Manchuria, Inner and Outer-Mongolia and in Siberia. Col. Nakamura, the Japanese staff officer, who was killed on the border between Manchuria and Mongolia last summer and whose death was used as one of the incentives for the Japanese Manchurian intervention was one of these Japanese secret-service spies sent into Mongolia for the purpose of stirring up trouble. The official military investigation into the circumstances of his death disclosed the fact that he had in his possession at the time of his arrest by the Chinese authorities a large quantity of heroin which he apparently was using in connection with his activities among the Mongolian tribes.

The recent Manchu restoration and the placing of the "Boy-Emperor" Pu-Yi on the throne of Manchoukuo was the work of these Japanese adventurers acting in conjunction with the Japanese Army in Manchuria. The creation of the new "state" of Manchoukuo under Japanese military auspices marked the culmination of Japanese intrigue in this section of Chinese territory which has extended over the past quarter century.

China's Basic Steel Works to Be Located at Pukow

A recent Nanking message stated that it has been decided that the proposed basic steel and iron works sponsored by the Ministry of Industry will be established at Pukow, across the Yangtsze from Nanking. After a thorough investigation in Anhwei for a fortnight, the technical experts came to the conclusion that the riverfront at Pukow is more suitable than any place in Anhwei province. Preliminary construction work is expected to ommence in June.

LEAGUE COMMISSION ON THE EVE OF ITS MANCHURIAN JOURNEY

THE League Commission of Enquiry is scheduled to leave Peping for Mukden to-day (April 16).

For a time it appeared that there might be some delay in the Commission's trip due to the fact that a controversy arose as to Dr. Wellington Koo, but the latest news was that the Commission had arranged its itinerary and that the Japanese Government was extending protection to Dr. Koo.

The so-called State of Manchuria had made it known that it does not desire Dr. Wellington Koo to accompany the Commission on its trip, giving as the reason that Dr. Wellington Koo's attitude towards the new government, and particularly his references to it as a "puppet" government make him an unsuitable adviser to the Commission during its tour of investigation. Lord Lytton, the head of the Commission, on the other hand, made it known in no uncertain terms that he does not intend to go to Manchuria without Dr. Koo. Incidentally Lord Lytton has expressed the opinion that he does not understand Manchuokuo's attitude on Dr. Koo as being a direct refusal to admit him, but merely that it objects to him.

According to a *Reuter* telegram from Geneva, the refusal of the so-called Manchurian Government to permit Dr. Koo to accompany the League's Commission to Manchuria produced the worst possible impression in League circles, and it was felt that should the refusal be persisted in it would lead to another serious situation.

The possibility that the Manchoukuo Government might forcibly try to prevent Dr. Koo entering Manchuria evoked reactions in several directions. A Foreign Office statement from Tokyo was to the effect that so far the new Manchoukuo Government had not been recognized by Japan and in any event the Japanese Government would in no way hesitate to give protection to Dr. Koo. The Japanese Foreign Office incidentally referred to the fact that the proposal for a Commission of Enquiry into Manchuria was originated by Japan itself. One report from Tokyo hinted that the Japanese Government would itself take matters in hand if the Manchoukuo government attempted to impede Dr. Koo's entrace. Incidentally it is interesting to note that Dr. Koo himself declared that the proper organ to protect him is the National Government itself as Manchuria was an integral part of China. A reply thereupon immediately came from the Nanking government that it was fully competent to provide such protection.

Kuo Min's account of the message from Manchuria regarding Dr. Koo is as follows:

> The local telegraph office received to-day the long-heralded message from Hsieh Chai-shih of the puppet government in Manchuria for delivery to Dr. Lo Wen-kan, Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs. The contents of the telegram, it is learned, are similar to what had been broadcast by Tokyo last week.
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> As generally expected, Dr. Lo refused to receive the message and the telegraph office was instructed to notify the sender to that effect immediately.
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> In the meantime, Geneva was officially apprised and requested to enforce strictly the League Council Resolution of December 10 last, while a vigorous protest was lodged with Tokyo declaring that the Japanese Government should be regarded as the real author of the message and will be held responsible for any hindrance placed in the way of the Commission of Inquiry or the Chinese Assessor effectively performing the mission entrusted to them by the League of Nations and for any untoward incident that may arise during their stay in the Three Eastern Provinces.

The Commission is spending the week at Peiping. Lord Lytton decided not to participate in any social functions except the dinner which was given by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang on April 11 saying that the Commission had been lavishly entertained in Japan and in China and it was now time to get down to business. Marshal Chang in the course of a speech outlining the situation in Manchuria said that the League Commission's visit had helped the Chinese people and lovers of peace generally to keep alive their hope in the ultimate triumph of right over might. Lord Lytton has announced that the members of the Commission intend to tour Manchuria for about a month, then return to Peiping to sort out their impressions and put together and check up the information they had obtained. Their next step, he said, would be to return to Japan to confer with the Japanese Government regarding the material they had collected and then they would select "some suitable and cool spot"—it is uncertain yet whether it will be in China or Japan —where they will work out their final report. The Commission hopes that this report will be ready to send to Geneva in August in time for the session of the League of Nations in September.

The itinerary of the Commission is tentatively announced as follows:

April 17—(evening) Arrival at Mukden, staying there for six days.
April 23—Leave Mukden for Kirin, via Kirin-Hailun Railway. Stay two days at Kirin.
April 25—Leave Kirin for Sinking. Stay at Sinking for three days.
April 28—Leave Sinking for Harbin. Stay at Harbin for six days.
May 5—Leave Harbin for Tsitsihar. Stay three days at Tsitsihar.
May 8—Leave Tsitsihar for Mukden, via Ssupingkai -Taonan Railway. Stay at Mukden for five days.
May 13—Mukden to Dairen. Stay at Dairen for five days.
May 19—Leave Dairen for Peiping, by sea.
May 21—Arrive at Peiping.
June 5—Leave Peiping for Japan. The Commission is expected to stay in Japan until the end of June.

Large Scale Japanese Emigration to Manchuria Planned

According to Japanese press messages from Tokyo, the Department of Overseas Affairs is planning to send about 500,000 emigrants from Japan to Manchuria spread over a period of years. During the present fiscal year, about 3,000, roughly 640 families, are to be asked to go to Manchuria, the Government granting a certain amount of did to encourage such emigration, according to tentative alans. The Overseas Department will probably ask the fext Diet to approve the appropriation of about Y 3,500,000 cor the proposed aid during the present fiscal year.

A Tentative Offer to Purchase Part of C. E. R. Line

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chinese Eastern Railway, April 10, Li Shao-keng, the Deputy Director-General, informed the Soviet Directors of the Railway that the new state of Manchoukuo is prepared to offer $1,500,000 for the purchase of the Harbin-Changchun section of the C. E. R. as the first step towards the redemption of the entire Line. He stated that the funds will be provided in the form of a loan by the Japanese South Manchuria Railway.

The Manchoukuo "Puppet" Government's Troubles Continue

THE new puppet government of Manchoukuo continues to have its troubles. There have been recent serious deflections among the troops to the old government, and it is even rumored that among them is the now famous General Ma Chan-san. Among the outstanding events recently was the arrest at Harbin end of last week of about thirty Russians, described as "terrorists," who had recently arrived there from Soviet Russia. The police are stated to have found on them documents proving the existence of plots to destroy bridges, work shops and railway stations should the Soviet authorities be unable to maintain their present status in regard to the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Reports received in Harbin April 9 stated that Hengtaohotze, on the eastern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway, had been occupied early that morning by Old Kirin troops who continue actively to oppose the new Manchurian regime. It was reported also that Manchoukuo troops who had evacuated Hengtaohotze before the advance of the Old Kirin forces had joined the anti-Manchoukuo troops at Shihtowhotze. Early that morning also a Russian linesman was found shot dead on the main bridge between Taolaicho and Sungari II. An examination disclosed that two of the bridge caissons had been charged with 110 lbs. of dynamite, with an electric contact leading to the shore. Following the discovery, two Russians alleged to have been implicated were arrested. Traffic was suspended until the bridge was re-examined and declared to be safe.

A clash took place between the so-called Volunteer army under Wang Teh-lin and Japanese troops at Chientao on the morning of April 7. Japanese cavalry encountered some 150 of the Volunteers in the vicinity of Wangchinghsien, while the Nishimura detachment of the Japanese army fought a severe battle with some 30,000 Chinese volunteers at 4 o'clock the same afternoon, when the Chinese were finally driven back. According to *Rengo* the Chinese left 40 dead and 50 wounded in the field. No casualties were recorded on the Japanese side.

A *Rengo* despatch from Tientsin April 6 stated that, taking advantage of the rampancy of bandit activities in the domain of Manchoukuo, General Chang Hsueh-liang sent some 1,000 plain-clothes soldiers to Manchuria, disguising them as coolies, farmers or merchants. The General also (according to the Japanese) sent a large amount of ammunition to the 4th, 5th and 8th Volunteer Armies, which was carried by the coolies from Shantung, who are flocking into Manchuria.

A *Kuo Min* message says the various Northeastern Volunteer Corps in Kirin and Heilungkiang have elected General Cheng Yin, Acting Chairman of the Kirin Provincial Government, as their Commander-in-Chief. Assisting General Cheng will be Generals Feng Chan-nai, Commander of the former Kirin Guards, and Yuan Tsung-ku, Commander of the Heilungkiang Infantry Brigade, who has been made Vice-Commander-in-Chief. Under the Commander-in-Chief will be 12 route armies. These are led by Wang Teh-lin, Wang Hsiu, Chiang Li-chung, Ki Sung-tao, Liang Wen-chou, Kung Ping-chih Chiang Chen-tung, Li Ching-shan, Sun Lo-shan, Li Shao-sien, and Liu Pien-chang. Wang Teh-lin has been fighting the Japanese along the Kirin-Tunhua Railway and at Ninguta while the units under Li Ching-shan recently captured Nungan.

A Harbin report April 10 stated that General Ting Chao, whose forces have been resisting the Manchoukuo and Japanese troops, had been assassinated. The report says he was killed by some of his henchmen at Ilan on April 4, those who killed him being unsatisfied with his attitude towards Japan.

Two Harbin detectives at Harbin while attempting to round up a gang of armed robbers on April 5 were shot and killed by a Japanese patrol, who took them to be members of the bandit gang. The two inspectors, together with a number of detectives, had trailed two well-known bandits to a house in one of the suburbs. After placing pickets round the house, the two inspectors tried to force an entrance only to be met by a hail of bullets. One of them was shot in the leg and was being carried by his companion to a motor-car in order that he might be taken to hospital when the Japanese patrol, having heard the shots, rushed on the scene. Seeing the Chinese inspectors with revolvers in their hands, and hearing the cry of "bandits," the Japanese apparently jumped to the conclusion that the two men were robbers trying to escape. The command to fire was given. A volley rang out and both inspectors fell dead.

Advices from Tokyo indicate that the Japanese Army looks forward to a spring and summer of continuous fighting in Manchuria. Upwards of 50,000 Japanese troops are now operating in the newly established republic of Manchoukuo, and the number shortly will be increased. It is possible, in the opinion of the *United Press*, that more than 75,000 Japanese soldiers will be in the territory of the New Republic within two months. All news of troop movements to Manchuria, with rare exceptions, is kept secret and the Japanese newspapers are forbidden to mention the subject. It is believed that some of the units which saw duty around Shanghai will eventually go to the Manchurian plains.

The difficulties the Japanese Army faces in Manchuria are considerable. All the organized Chinese armies have been broken, but scores of bands, ranging from 200 to 1,000 or more men, are operating—attacking the Japanese in rapid raids and then retreating, looting towns and villages as they go.

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The Japanese Government continues its pretence of not having any hand in the formation of the "puppet" government in the new State of Manchuria (or Manchoukuo, to give its official title), but in the meantime the number of Japanese advisers is being increased. Indeed, according to a *Kuo Min* telegram from Harbin, the Japanese Home Department recently dispatched deputies from Tokyo to ascertain in what depart-

(*Continued on page 232*)

A Plan for the Economic Salvation of China

(HSU-CHAO HO 何瀚朝)

This article, although rather long, is well worthy the attention of such readers as have an interest in understanding one of the outstanding problems of the Chinese people, particularly at the present time. In a few words what the writer recommends is that the Chinese government should bend every effort to encourage the production of the essential foods of the people and also of the principal base of wearing apparel, namely cotton either raw or in the shape of yarn and thread. The writer points out that for the four items of rice, wheat, wheat flour and cotton China spent last year about one hundred and twenty million gold dollars, and this is a situation all the more anomalous because there are huge armies of unemployed who could be and ought to be put to productive work. The government might well give transportation facilties free and remove all taxes on the movement of food, and even if there were a loss in one direction it would be more than made up by the general well-being of the people, not to mention the obviating of the economic drain that is incidental to the importing of such large quantities of foodstuffs and cotton and cotton products as above mentioned.

POOR old China! For centuries she has been doggedly and mercilessly attacked on all sides by calamities, such as, political upheavals, floods, famines, pestilences, foreign imperialistic enchroachments, and what not. Perhaps it is just because she has grown too old to keep pace with this modern world. Nevertheless, she has weathered all these storms and stresses with some measure of success.

The principal catastrophe inflicted on China, undoubtedly is attributable to the silver depression. Ever since the white metal was thrown off the pedestal, China's finances have been severely crippled. She has felt the pinch of the crisis especially in the purchase of necessary materials from abroad as well as in living up to her promise to meet various foreign loan obligations. In 1931 the total value of Chinese produce shipped abroad amounted to, in round numbers, 888 million Haikwan taels, as against 1,016 million in 1930 and 895 million in 1929, registering a decline of 128 million and 7 million respectively. This statistical fact of alarming decrease in the exports apparently belies the optimism as expressed in the age-old theoretical assumption that export trade is always promoted in a period of monetary inflation or unfavorable exchange.

Flood of 1931

The flood which visited China last summer was equally, if not more, devastating in its effect. It covered more than two-thirds of the provinces of China, and reduced millions of people to the lowest level of poverty. In addition, in order to minimize the seriousness of its aftermath, millions of dollars more had to be appropriated to effect the relief work: an enormous loan was entered into and placed on the American market for wheat, for the repayment of which a surtax was imposed on the just lately inflated customs tariff. One can readily see, without stretching his imagination very far how much the imposition of such an additional burden upon the already impoverished and exhausted government at this juncture could have further contributed to the aggravation and complication of embarrassment in the government's finance.

Sino-Japanese Impasse

Japan's defiance of the sanctity of treaty obligations, to which she had solemnly affixed her signature, as expressed through her forceful occupation of Manchuria, definitely revealed itself as a prelude to the further display of atrocity in Shanghai, the commercial, industrial and financial center of China. Her premeditated plan of reducing China to an economic servitude subject, at all times, to the mercy of her whimsical will, and of diverting the whole world's attention from the Manchurian issue, thereby giving her a free hand in the exploitation of Manchuria, has at present become but an open secret to every sensible observer. It further betrays her intention to smash to pieces foreign competition, which has enjoyed certain advantages out of the Chinese boycott of Japanese goods, by destroying Shanghai's trade and build upon its ruins a Japanese trading monopoly in the Yangtze Valley through the control of the mouth of the Yangtze River.

During this time of tension, Woosung port and Shanghai harbor which once afforded a free and peaceful passage to the merchant marines have now been well-nigh turned into a formidable naval base in the Far East. With the local business practically at a standstill, coupled with the apprehension of a possible outbreak of large-scale hostilities which caused the importers to assume a cautious and waiting attitude toward ordering more consignments from abroad, the normal course of international trade along this channel continues to be at the lowest ebb record. To the common people on the street this may appear innocuous and insignificant enough; but from the standpoint of political economy, it is tantamount to dealing a mortal blow to the very existence of the government.

Continuous relentless bombardments by the Japanese since the original onslaught on January 28 swept away hundreds of innocent lives. Incendiary fires laid waste millions upon millions of property. Chapei, Woosung and their adjacent districts which once stood out gallantly among the most prosperous and promising towns in the country are now reduced to ashes, not to mention the fact that every vestige of hope for even a partial recovery of the business in these sections in the near future is utterly torn to pieces. The homeless refugees were seen pouring desperately into the Settlement as their haven of refuge. A general survey of such deplorable condition will surely grip one's heart with pain. However, the distress of refugees does not end there. Many of them are being pushed face to face with the harassing problems of unemployment and starvation. They have to be fed or die.

A Gloomy Outlook

Viewed from the angle of industry, the outlook is even far more gloomy. Innocent and harmless as they actually are, factories and mills, to which Shanghai owed much of its unparalleled glory and prosperity and by which largely Shanghai was made the industrial center of China, were particularly compelled to bear the full brunt of the malicious Japanese attack. That they were particularly made the target of attack bears out in bold relief Japan's deliberate attempt at completely crushing their competitive strength. Other supposedly more fortunate ones, even though they had been adequately sheltered by the sanctuary of the Settlement, were only a little more courteously wiped out with a "parthian-shaft" apology of "accident." With the destruction and suspension of these factories went the employment of the laborers. At the same time, the shop-keepers also closed their doors out of protest against the Japanese aggression, and determined to continue the general strike as long as the Japanese menace persisted. The result was: regular workmen were miserably turned into regular ramblers; and various parts of the Settlement were turned into a scene of horror, increasingly haunted and infested with indigent specimens of inhumanity. In turn that gave rise to the unprecedented traffic congestion conducive to the dislocation of business.

In regard to the total of direct and indirect losses sustained by Chinese civilians in Shanghai as a result of Japanese invasion, a rough survey jointly conducted by the Bureau of Social Affairs, the Accountants Association, and the District Chamber of Commerce places it at $1,485,461,855. This estimate, however, does not take into account the losses of communication enterprises, educational institutions, public organizations, and taxes which would not be collected by the government. The number of shops and residences is based upon the statistics compiled by the Bureau of Public Safety in December of 1931. The investigation of Chinese shops in the Settlement and French Concession is based upon that of the Bureau of Social Affairs and so is that of all factories and the amounts of their capitals. House rentals are calculated according to the taxes collected by the Bureau of Finance. A detailed account of the losses is as follows:

Northern District (Chapei, Ying Hsiang Kung, Yinhang, Woosung, Kiangwan, Chenju, and Pan Pu):			
(1) Houses—Direct Losses		$486,671,169.52	
Indirect Losses		79,260,883.36	
	Total		566,535,952.88
(2) Shops—Direct Losses		$128,593,909.60	
Indirect Losses		18,954,258.40	
	Total		147,548,168.00
(3) Factories—Direct Losses		$ 45,327,916.00	
Indirect Losses		22,663,958.00	
	Total		67,991,874.00
(4) Buildings—Direct Losses		$201,116,661.00	
Indirect Losses		1,972,222.00	
	Total		203,138,883.00
Southern District:			
(1) Hourses—Indirect Losses		$ 17,568,102.60	
(2) Shops—Indirect Losses		161,925,198.00	
(3) Factories—Indirect Losses		5,624,657.50	
(4) Buildings—Indirect Losses		930,555.00	
	Total		188,048,513.20
Settlement and Concession:			
(1) Shops—Indirect Losses		$288,663,708.00	
(2) Factories—Indirect Losses		23,534,755.75	
	Total		312,198,463.75
	Grand Total		1,455,461,854.83

As a general rule, Chinese workers live every day from hand to mouth. At any moment the closure of avenues of employment would render them helpless. They are in no position to tide over jobless days. According to an official investigation completed on March 5, 70,000 of the 165,000 workers rendered idle as a direct result of the Sino-Japanese military hostilities in and around Shanghai are now staying in the International Settlement. The remaining 95,000 workers formerly employed in various industries in the Shanghai area are among the 300,000 Chinese known to have left the city during the trouble for places further inland. Of the idle workers remaining in the Settlement, more than 15,000 are now penniless, having no visible means of support and being forced to look for their daily bread to charity organizations. Twenty thousand of the local army of unemployed are now subsisting with the help of friends and relatives, or have been enabled to live by allowances granted by employers. Ten thousand or more, men, women and children are gaining a precarious livelihood on the streets of the International Settlement by casual labor. In this class are included hawkers, newspapers sellers and those who hire themselves out, when possible, as coolies and day laborers.

An Explosive Element

There have already been some rumblings indicative of serious consequences. For the time being they may not assume such dimensions as to form a serious menace. Only after the lapse of a longer period of time, when the desperate struggle for daily living has brought them no satisfactory result and when they have finally been driven to exasperation with death close upon their heels, can one begin to appreciate the gravity of the situation. To dally with the matter until it has outgrown the ability of the government authorities to handle will be too costly a proposition. These hard-hit factory laborers, combined with unemployed shopkeepers, will ultimately reveal themselves as an explosive element. Lurking behind the curtain of discontent is found the promise of a social revolution, which will painfully force its recognition upon the authorities sooner or later—all the more so if this case could be studied in the light of the widespread and active propagation of the communists who have never been slow to take full advantage of every favorable situation and who once pronounced in no unmistakable terms their intention to hoist their Red standard over the soil of Wuhan before the close of this year. All things considered, it certainly pays the responsible authorities to have the undercurrent agitation nipped in the bud.

Newspapers in these days are replete with incidents of restlessness, convincingly substantiating the apprehension mentioned above. It was reported that these forced idle mill hands had almost run into uncontrollable riots in four different times in their attempt at browbeating charity organizations to supply them food and money. The first incident broke out on February 13. This was repeated on the 15th, but with greater tension. On the 18th we witnessed anew an agitation of a similar nature, though comparatively moderate in its demand. Lastly, on the 25th, unemployment and resulting destitution again flared into lawlessness, when more than 100 idle workers of local mills caused a disturbance in the headquarters of the Citizens' Emergency Relief Committee at 66 Szechuen Road. It assumed such proportions that the police had to be called out to clear the office of the troublemakers. Doubtless, to conceive these armies of ignorant unemployed workers, unarmed and unorganized, as an uncontrollable and irresistible danger, may be merely a gross overestimation, as the malicious expression of their discontentment can at best be sporadic and ephemeral. But the moment they are joined and utilized by communists or brainy and resourceful dissatisfied elements, they will prove themselves worthy of serious consideration.

In order to make the picture complete, one brand new phenomenon which has just begun to emerge but not as yet conspicuously enough to attract the attention of social scientists must be given due emphasis in this connection. In the past, poverty had victimized only the people of the lowest social strata. True, at the house of the bourgeoisie poverty did peep in, but it dare not enter. Today the situation is altogether different. The "bread-line" is threatening the people in the middle class. It is seen actively attempting to overstep its traditional boundary and bring the bourgeoisie under its realm of control. Now the wanton destruction by the Japanese threatens to bring to completion the impoverishing process which was hitherto half accomplished by the long drawn-out exhaustive exploitation of the civil wars. This may be illustrated by the fact that a number of schools and colleges were unfortunately levelled to the ground by the aerial bombs. As a consequence, the "rice-bowl" of the professors attached thereto went "broke," for a time at least. Whatever the ultimate outcome of the war, the hope for their re-opening in the immediate future surely remains only an idle inspiration. Under this category of "unlucky" may be also included the Commercial Press. Its salaried staff members most likely will also have to look for work elsewhere. At all events, most of these unemployed "white-collar" men have to rest content with gradually using up their accumulated savings which are in no wise big or inexhaustible. As to other schools left untouched by the ruthless hands of destruction, their professors of course may quite justifiably style themselves as the blessed ones. But as long as the Japanese menace is not cleared out of the way, the difference between their fate and that of others will amount only to that between tweedledum and tweedledee. Should the present unsettled condition be left to drift according as the fate desires it, one would begin to wonder what might possibly become of these unlucky fellows.

Not unlike these professors and editors, the government officials are facing the newly enforced drastic policy of retrenchment in forms of salary reduction and official "thinning." The cut in salary is so extreme that it virtually wipes out the narrow margin between the retained and the eliminated. To the officials in the "special" rank, a meagre maintenance fee of eighty dollars or none of course causes no uneasiness, or very little nor does it cause consternation to the "selected" to any appreciable extent. But the pinch of retrenchment falls most heavily and severely upon the "recommended" and the "appointed." Just imagine, people who have hitherto well adjusted themselves to a living standard of two or three dollars and who have not on hand other sources of income, are now forced to live on a pittance of fifty or sixty dollars, which can nowhere cover the board and room expenses or even just the rent, either in Shanghai or in Nanking! If other channels of employment were available, a large exodus of these people might help to alleviate the delicate situation. But the door is to all intents and purposes closed to such a mobility of labor.

The Scheme of Salvation

The facts given above point conclusively to the imminent danger lying ahead, and speak eloquently for the absolute necessity of prescribing an effective remedy. But at the outset it is to be noted that the scheme of salvation under contemplation purports not to be the immediate alleviation of the present emergency—which has to be taken care of by different relief organizations who are at present endeavoring to do so. Nor does it pretend to be a preventive measure against the recurrence of the same unforunate events in future,—which lies totally beyond the reach of its power and which must be and can only be corrected by a genuine republican or representative regime or a unified nation. In the face of these difficulties, the plan, therefore, seeks to avoid the path of impracticability and goes into the future to hold in check the spreading of any possible pernicious influence of the aftermath, and to cope with or to neutralize the effects attendant upon the recrudescence of some of these unforeseen calamities. And in view of the complicated and inextricably interwoven nature of the present social structure, which defies attempts at isolating various factors and branding them categorically as causes and effects

that as a rule run in a vicious circle, interacting and cumulative, the writer therefore deliberately confines his project particularly to the simplest phase in economics with the hope that it will not readily lend itself to political or militaristic maneuvers.

To make a long story short, to save China from pauperism it is required to afford permanent relief to the people of small means, who represent the bulk of the entire population. And in order to bring about such permanent relief, an effective way must be first sought to bring down the prices of staple foods, clothing and housing—the daily absolute necessities—to such a low level that they will be within the easy reach of the poor people. And this has to be done by way of abundant production or copious supply of these absolute necessities. It is but an axiom that only after this primary and fundamental problem of daily living has been successfully tackled and their worry of starvation definitely removed, can people ever feel free to engage in the pursuit of material as well as spiritual comforts.

Principal Points in the Plan

Under this plan China is called on to try its utmost to translate into actual fact the scheme of abundant production, or even overproduction, of the absolute necessaries of life—for there can be no such thing as overproduction conceivable in this case. It behooves the government to devote at whatever cost its greatest attention to this most pressingly needed enterprise in preference to anything else;

(2) China may also profitably remove or reduce to a minimum all sorts of restrictions which have up to the present fettered the production and the flow of these articles. Apart from this, the government will also find it a paying proposition to offer free services in the form of waterway and highway transportation in order to further facilitate this task. Thus, with the lifting of the suicidal trade barriers and with the service of free transportation, thereby rendering the supply mobile enough to minimize the pressure of scarcity, an impressive reduction in the price of these articles will naturally come of its own accord.

(3) Of equally paramount importance is the reduction or the total abolition of taxes which have heretofore inflicted an undue and disproportionate penalty upon the production and distribution of these articles of necessity. It is true that this step may entail a reduction in the income annually accruing to the government, but it is still more true that this loss will be more than compensated by the returns in the form of money as well as of peace and order throughout the country;

(4) In addition to the impetus and encouragement given, other forms of substantial back-up such as experts' assistance, advisory supervisions and grants-in-aids which are ordinarily available from various governmental departments, especially the Ministry of Industry, should be marshalled to the betterment of the production and distribution of these necessary products. These services will directly strike home the purpose which is directed toward the enormous increase of their supply;

(5) Meanwhile, the government should likewise lose no time in directing those involuntarily unemployed workers and refugees into different channels of productive enterprises. In other words, the government authorities should deem it their obligation and responsibility to see to it that they be placed in a position for gainful pursuits and in the job best suited for them.

The edifice of the scheme which has actively engaged the writer's mind in his painstaking attempt at a solution of the perplexing problem is in essence built up on the principle of "Elimination of Waste." Principally this is in line with the theory as put forward by Mr. Stuart Chase in his popular book entitled "The Tragedy of Waste." At the first blush this simple principle may appear *naive* and seem to have little significant bearing upon the present issue. Therefore, in order to enable people to appreciate fully its significance, it may be advisable to elaborate the five general points mentioned above.

It is a well-known fact that the main populace of China is appallingly poverty-stricken, bordering on the line of starvation. To the western people poverty carries an entirely different meaning. Mere lack of decent living, or to go without a motor car, as especially in the case of many Americans, may tend to undermine their social standing, thereby relegating them to the category of poor. With the Chinese, poverty generally becomes a question of "rice-bowl." Workers struggle through each day with the barest subsistence available, which may just consist of a few bowls of rice. As soon as they are deprived of work, starvation stares then in the face. Today, these people have come virtually vis-a-vis their "zero hour." Owing to the flood of 1931, and the unemployment which resulted from the Battle of Shanghai, tens of millions of people are now being driven, penniless and homeless, and are due to succumb under the torture of starvation. The present-day China, to tell the truth, is still in the stage of daily struggle between life and death; there is a lot to be done in respect of fundamentals and necessities. Any attempt to plunge China headlong into the construction of things of secondary importance will in due time prove premature and unwarranted, if not wasteful.

The year 1931 registered the government's strenuous effort, in spite of her financial stringency, to alleviate the distress of the flood victims on a large scale by contracting a huge loan for the purchase of wheat. Undoubtedly, this was a noble effort on the part of the government, which signalized its striking alertness toward its responsibility for the people's well-being. But that it can only serve as a temporary measure is a foregone conclusion, for it can hardly be expected to take care of all the additional enormous armies of victims cursed by the present Shanghai imbroglio.

Overlapping Department

Recently there has grown up among the public a general recognition of the redundancy and excessive overlapping in the government institutions and employees. Coincidently "axing" of these over-supplied staffs have been under way on account of financial strain. While admitting the unfortunate blunder which politicians have committed in overstocking their administrative staffs, the writer nevertheless expresses his opinion strongly in favor of turning them into whatever channels of productive work that may be available rather than throwing them out of work. Really it is no fault of the employees, but that of the government itself. And this accounts, therefore, for the advancing of the fourth point. In this connection, however, one misinterpretation must be guarded against, that is, this proposal does not in any sense urge the responsible authorities to organize a new commission but to redirect their full energy and attention to immediately productive enterprises only. By so doing, not only no extra expenditure need be appropriated, but a substantial gain is to be derived from it.

It ought not to be difficult to lay one's finger definitely on the articles which are the daily absolute necessities required for the maintenance of a simple and crude living in a typical Chinese semi-primitive community. Their wants are not great. Food, clothing and shelter are all they demand. If that be the case, one should not hesitate, when asked to specifically enumerate them, to top the list with rice, wheat, common vegetables, etc., as the sine qua non for the poor people's diet. Almost equally as vital and indispensable are the cotton clothes and huts of the cheapest kind. But inasmuch as the latter two are not so imperatively in demand at all times, nor so ephemeral in the duration of existence as food, it may not be without reason to attach a greater and more pressing importance to food. At any rate, it is safe to presume that only when the demand of daily food is well met can a man be free to set himself to the solution of the problem of clothing and shelter.

Again, another misapprehension may arise in this connection. One who casually glances at this project is apt to be carried away by a hasty conclusion that the adoption of this proposal might have the effect of involving the Government in a loss of customs revenue as a consequence of the reduction in the imports of those specified articles. Fortunately this fear will prove totally unfounded, as soon as he is given to understand that most of these articles have been hitherto admitted to Chinese ports duty free. As a matter of fact, a complete displacement, if possible, of these imported articles by home production will augment the nation's wealth to the tune of C. G. U. 307,378,000.

The Imports of Some of the Absolute Necessities (1931)

	Quantity (in piculs)	Value (C. G. U.)
Rice	10,768,782	54,355,293
Wheat	22,190,767	73,499,687
Wheat Flour	4,862,603	23,961,472
Cotton, Raw, Yarn, Thread ..	—	155,562,171
Total ..		307,378,623

(*Continued on page 226*)

The National Emergency Conference

BY PAUL K. WHANG (汪仲芳)

THE much advertised and long-heralded National Emergency conference, which had been postponed from time to time, was finally convened in Loyang on April 7, with a sparse attendance of 144 members at its opening ceremonies. The conference was originally conceived by Wang Ching-wei, the President of the Executive Yuan, and its object is to devise ways and means of overcoming the present national crisis. The conference was announced as early as January, and altogether 412 members were thus appointed by the government. But owing to the Shanghai crisis, its convocation was indefinitely postponed and its meeting place was changed from Nanking to Loyang. Nothing is more interesting than to read the names of members, which include those of erstwhile militarists, retired politicians, present officials, prominent business men, noted scholars, socialists, nationalists, and men of all professions and political beliefs except possibly communists and monarchists. Roughly speaking, about one third of the members were picked from the retired military and political leaders, one-third from the business and industrial circles and the class of intelligentsia, and the other one-third from the present officials and party leaders. This heterogeneous group of people represents all political thoughts from conservarism to radicalism, and many of the members are even known as bitter opponents to the present government and to the Kuomintang party. In including those political enemies in the selection, the government seems to depart from its accustomed policy by seeking political advices from all classes of people regardless of their party affiliation. This government endeavor could be successful in winning many of its political opponents to its fold if the government is indeed sincere in soliciting their opinions and advices on all political matters. But realizing that many of the members are of the "doubtful character", and fearing that the members may utilize the conference to pass any resolutions which may prove unfavorable to the government and to the party, the government, through the Second Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee, has prepared for them an agenda, which limits the discussions of the conference to the following questions, namely, (1) bandit suppression, (2) flood relief, and (3) foreign aggression. Problems other than those specified are not allowed to be brought up before the conference. This government ruling has elicited the suspicion of the members, who have questioned the sincerity of the government in convening a conference of such a nature, and refused to participate in any conference wherein they can not freely express their opinions on and seek a solution of any political problems.

The Demand for a Change

The limitations put on the scope of the conference have drawn strong protests from the members elsewhere. The Shanghai members with a representation of about 100 in number have been especially outspoken in their denounciations of the government ruling, and sent delegates to Nanking to tell Wang Ching-wei that unless their proposals were accepted, they would not undertake the trouble of attending the Loyang meeting. Their proposals include the abolition of the "one party rule", the change of the present government into a constitutional government, and the change of the meeting place from Loyang to Nanking. Mr. Wang was very firm in turning down their proposals by saying that the program prepared by the Second Plenary Session could not be changed. Thus the situation became deadlocked, and at a meeting of the Shanghai members on April 1, only eleven members decided to go to the conference. In the course of an interview with one of the Shanghai members on April 2, the writer was assured that unless the government acquiesced to the proposals submitted by the members, most of the Shanghai members would not participate in the forthcoming conference. He also said, "We doubt the sincerity of the government in convening such a conference, when its scope has been limited to certain problems. We are neither flood specialists nor military men who can tackle such problems as flood relief, foreign aggression and bandit suppression. To all intents and purposes, these problems should be left to the hands of qualified men. What concerns us the most are these problems relating to the reformations which the government should follow in speedily forming a constitutional government, so that henceforth the government will not be dominated by one single party and the people will have a voice in it. We will not attend the conference, unless we are assured that we can freely express our opinions on all political matters."

That the attitude of the government in having the scope of the conference limited to certain technical and military problems is regrettable goes without saying. As a matter of fact, the problem of flood relief should be studied by the flood specialists, while those of bandit suppression and foreign aggression should be solved by the military strategists. As most of the members are neither technical nor military men, they are not expected to seek solution of any problems which they have not the slightest knowledge of. Granting that these problems are the most serious ones which are now facing the government, we are inclined to think that in seeking their immediate solution the government should invite experts and technical men, instead of calling a National Emergency Conference, the members of which were appointed not because of their technical or military knowledge, but because of some other, or political reasons.

Do Not Represent People at Large

On the other hand, the members who were appointed by the government and not elected by the people can hardly be in a legal position to formulate and pass any resolutions which will lead to the change in the form and system of the government, because they can not be said to represent the people at large. It is true that their proposals as to the abolition of the "one party rule", and the institution of a constitutional government are very much in line with the wish of the people, but unless they are delegated by the people to seek these reforms, their political actions are rather prompted by their own motives than inspired by the wish of the people. In a democratic country, the people themselves have to decide what form of government they want. True, the Chinese Republic is a name only, but the members who have avowed to make China a real democratic country should not initiate political changes without first being authorized by the people. For the sake of argument, we presume that their motive in seeking political reforms is entirely altruistic, but we still doubt if the members with their different political beliefs and party affiliations can reach among themselves any decision on matters relating to the reformation of the present government. They may propagate such popular ideas as the abolition of the "one party rule" and the institution of a constitutional government, but their opinions on these issues are far from being unanimous. Many of the Shanghai members have been quoted as saying that since they were appointed by the Kuomintang government it would not be right to ask for the abolition of the Kuomintang party. In regard to the matter of reforming the present government, the complicated nature of the problem has already caused much controversy among the members in their preliminary meetings. Therefore it is a foregone conclusion that even if the members have free hands in prescribing remedies to the ills of the present government, it will be nothing short of a miracle if they decide on a definite prescription.

A Superfluous Conference

With this in view, the writer is of the opinion that to call a conference of such a nature is entirely unnecessary and superfluous. Its convocation will not help the government to meet the present emergency, but will only cause further political strife and dissension. If the government is seeking to reconcile itself with its political enemies, it should spontaneously abolish the "one party rule" and enlist the services of the best talent regardless of political beliefs. If it is looking for the support of the people, it should at once convene a people's conference, and leave the destiny of the country to be decided by the people themselves. Inasmuch as dissatisfaction with the present government is growing among the people, government authorities should immediately effect political reformations; but no reformations will be satisfactory to the people, unless they are initiated and decided by the people in a people's conference. We want a people's conference with delegates actually selected by the people, and not one, as we had last year, in which the delegates were arbitrarily designated by the influential party leaders. Since our people have learned enough about the misrule of one single party and the defects of the present government, they therefore can bring out reformations in accordance with their own wishes.

Shanghai, April 11, 1932.

Japan's Twenty-One Insults*

BY W. B.

TO the infamy of her Twenty-One Demands on China of 17 years ago, Japan has now added Twenty-One Insults to the intelligence of anyone who can read the English language. These Insults are in the form of 21 booklets that have been compiled by various Japanese propaganda organizations and widely distributed throughout the English-speaking world in what might laughingly be called "explanation" and "justification" of Japan's rampage of conquest in Manchuria and China proper during the past seven months.

From the viewpoint of expert propaganda they are curiously inept. The only really readable ones are compilations of articles from George Bronson Rea, editor of the *Far Eastern Review* that is handsomely supported by Japanese interests, and H.G.W. Woodhead, C.B.E., British journalist who, this reviewer understands, makes the proud boast that he is entirely "free and untrammeled" in his writings.

But, to get on with the booklets, only Mr. Woodhead and Mr. Rea put "p any kind of a respectable case for Japan and only then, as will in due course be shown, because they start from obviously false premises. However, the fact that two foreigners do present Japan in a better light than any of her native propagandists is, in itself, a sad commentary on the present state of Japanese mentality.

Two of the purely Japanese booklets—on what is described as "anti-foreign" education in China—are fairly interesting reading, but as propaganda they fall flat because everyone save a few old China hands (who are already pro-Japanese) will react to them in directly the opposite manner from what their compilers intended, as will presently be shown.

The rest of the booklets are deadly dull. It is safe to say that they will never be read by anyone excepting serious students of the present crisis who feel duty-bound to get at the Japanese side of the case despite the mental torture involved, and who will be sufficiently familiar with the facts dealt with not to be deceived by Japanese lies, or by persons who already pro-Japanese because they are anti-Chinese and who are desperately trying to find arguments to justify their position. This group will find the booklets more disappointing than anyone else!

Dullness and Misrepresentation

Aside from the dullness the booklets have one other outstanding characteristic,—misrepresentation.

"Japan In Manchuria and Mongolia" says, for example, that because of Japanese guards along the South Manchuria Railway (prior to last September 18) "peace and order have been maintained in Manchuria, it being the only peaceful part in all China." What supermen, these bushido representatives! The S.M.R. runs through only a minute area of Manchuria, yet Japanese guards there made the territory the only peaceful part of China. Yet in "China's Challenge In Manchuria" one is told that the Chinese were constantly causing wrecks on the S.M.R., thereby making necessary the subsequent war. Thus we have the picture of Japanese guards (15 per kilometre) keeping peace throughout all Manchuria while being unable to protect their own little railway! It is true, of course, that prior to the Japanese invasion Manchuria was more peaceful than most areas in China,—but not more peaceful that Szechuen, Shansi, and other places of the interior not constantly afflicted with foreign intrigue.

The "Manchurian Emergency" contains quite a lot of surprising misinformation to anyone who was in Manchuria during the war. One picture in this booklet is titled "And a Japanese travelling clinic went about like good Samaritans," caring for Chinese who were deserted by Chinese physicians. As a matter of fact Chinese needed very little medical attention; only undertakers were required, for the bushido disciples do wield bayonets very efficiently. In this booklet one learns also that the Chinese really did blow the S.M.R. tracks on the night of September 18—a thesis that even Mr. Woodhead and Mr. Rea no longer make any effort to support, for all evidence has completely exploded this story.

In this booklet one is also told that the Japanese had only 10,400 soldiers in Manchuria at this time. Well, if that is true bushido must be an excellent substitute for rubber, for otherwise that force would not have furnished enough men for patrol duty in the area between Tahushan and Changchun that was immediately seized.

"Further Military Operations" contains two revealing statements. One says that Chang Hsueh-liang first built high hopes upon the support of the League of Nations "but when he found that, Japan's attitude being determined, much could not be expected from that quarter, he made up his mind to fight Japan." This reviewer thinks that is an unduly charitable explanation of why Chang did not fight, but the essential point is the admission of the particular Japanese propagandist who wrote this book (Motosada Zumoto) that Japan was determined to utterly ignore the League which she had plighted her sacred truth to uphold in all its efforts to settle disputes without recourse to war and preserve the territorial and administrative integrity of its members. Yet all of these 21 Insults bitterly damn China for ignoring treaties!

Equally interesting in view of the Japanese denials that the new state of Manchukuo is not their puppet is Mr. Zumoto's statement that his country's seizure of Harbin "served to clear North Manchuria of what had still remained of the old military power, thus removing an obstacle that had stood in the way of bringing the new state into being."

Deplorable Cynicism

The most cynical parts of the booklets are the passages (in "Unrest in Manchuria," "China's Challenge in Manchuria," and "Statistic Observations On Damages Caused to Koreans") which deal with alleged Chinese atrocities to Koreans. It is cited, for example, that the Chinese last year closed two Korean schools in Manchuria and that a total of 179 Koreans were slain during an unstated period of time by Chinese. All of which is very deplorable, if true, but for the Japanese to make propaganda of it would be amusing if it were not so tragic in light of their own treatment of Koreans in Korea.

Thus, in Korea, the government schools do not even use the Korean language, and teaching of Korean history, of even the possession of books on Korean history, are forbidden. And Japanese tears over purported suffering of Koreans in Manchuria seem somewhat out of place in light of an incident back in 1921 (reported in the *Japan Advertiser*, of Tokyo) when an elder in a Korean Christian Church spoke of Korea as "a suffering people," whereupon the whole congregation was jailed and flogged, presumably to prove that they were living in a heaven on earth.

Also the alleged 179 deaths of Koreans at the hands of Chinese in Manchuria (where the Koreans long have been used as agents of Japanese economic penetration) make a somewhat poor showing compared to the 3,128 Koreans slain and more than 2,000 homes burned by Japanese soldiers during a minor Korean independence movement tn 1921.

One of the obscenely solicitous statements about Koreans in one of the publications of the Japanese League of Nations Association makes a bid for a grand prize in ineptness from the propaganda viewpoint. It accuses the Chinese in Manchuria of promulgating a law last year which provided, *inter alia*, that "Koreans farmers who violate Chinese laws shall be either imprisoned or deported." Doubtless that may shock Mr. Woodhead, but outside diehard circles of the China Treaty Ports it is more apt to cause a laugh, such as if the Japanese tried to make propaganda against the United States by solomnly setting down that America had a law under which "Japanese farmers who violate American laws shall either be imprisoned or deported!"

In his article, Mr. Woodhead predicates Japan's case principally upon China's violation of a treaty in 1905 allegedly agreeing not to construct any railways in Manchuria "in the neighborhood or and parallel to" the S.M.R.

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* Japan In Manchuria and Mongolia, Outstanding Issues in Manchuria and Mongolia, Anti-Foreign Education In China, Manchurian Emergency, and Further Military Operations, being respectively Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of The Herald of Asia Library of Contemporary History published by *The Herald Press* of Tokyo; The Shanghai Incident, The Sino-Japanese Conflict as seen by pro-Japanese British and American editors in China, The Anti-Japanese Boycott Movement In China, and Unrest In Manchuria, all published by the Japanese *Press Union* of Shanghai; The Use of Force As a Possible Alternative and Outline Of Activities of Kwantung Japanese Troops, both published by the Japanese Information Bureau of Tientsin; The Economic Development of Manchuria and China's Challenge in Manchuria, both published by the South Manchuria Railway; Anti-Japanese Laws, Ordinances and Instructions Issued by the Chinese Authorities and Anti-Japanese Economic Disruption Movement in Shanghai (booklets 1 and 2), published by the League of Nations Association of Japan; Anti-Foreign Teachings in New Text Books of China, published by the *Sokousha*, Tokyo; Oppression of Koreans In Manchuria by Chinese Officials and People, Statistic Observations on Damages Caused to Koreans, The Battles Near Changchun and Relations Between Japan and Shantung, publishers not stated.

"or any branch line which might be prejudicial to the interests" of the S.M.R.

Here is a thesis of typical misrepresentation. Perhaps no treaty in the world has ever been more beclouded that this alleged pact. China flatly denies such an agreement was ever signed and produces text and minutes of the treaty to prove her claim. No one has ever officially made such an agreement public. In showing the treaty to the League of Nations Commission of Enquiry in Tokyo recently the Japanese themselves admitted there was no such agreement in the text, but said it was in the minutes because the Manchus feared incorporating it in the text for publication. These facts Mr. Woodhead never mentions, although obviously they cast grave doubt upon the validity of the agreement, assuming there actually was an agreement as claimed by the Japanese. Yet upon an agreement, the very existence of which may be reasonably doubted, and the validity of which—if it does exist—is exceedingly questionable, is predicated "justification" for Japan to flout such open and undisputed covenants as the League of Nations Constitution, the Washington Nine-Power Treaty, and the Kellogg-Briand Peace pact!

Further, Woodhead's attitude in this case compared with his attacks on the Chinese generally, make clear an interesting thesis of his "journalistic" career: viz., if China doesn't build railroads, and otherwise develop, she is backward; if she does she violates treaties!

Mr. Rea has two chief theses. Answering the Chinese argument that the treaty growing out of the 21 Demands is invalid because it was signed under duress of an ultimatum from Japan, he claims that the ultimatum was requested by the Chinese side to "save face" on the surrender. One witness cited by Rea is Court Okuma, who made the ultimatum, but Rea does not quote the famous statement of Okuma given by Major-General William S. Graves in "America's Siberia Adventure:"

"International relations are quite unlike relations subsisting between individuals. Morality and sincerity do not govern a country's diplomacy, which is guided by selfishness, pure and simple. It is considered the secret of diplomacy to forestall rivals by every crafty means available."

Treaty Not Ratified by Parliament

But assuming that the Chinese did request the ultimatum, Rea does not answer, nor, so far as this reviewer has read, mention the fact that the treaty growing out of the 21 Demands never was ratified by the Chinese Parliament as required under the constitution of the Republic of China at that time. For this reason, if for no other, the Chinese are quite right in saying the treaty is invalid. The item of duress becomes unimportant so far as validity as concerned.

Wherefore, the second thesis of Rea breaks down, for this thesis is that it would set a dangerous precedent in international relations to hold a treaty invalid on the grounds that it was negotiated under duress.

"It is useless," he says "for China and uninformed public opinion to insist that the validity of the 1915 Treaty is a matter for League interference, international arbitration or even for discussion. To admit the Chinese contention is to invite a concerted onslaught on the Versailles Treaty (which was signed by Germany and her allies under duress) and many other pacts upon which world peace and stability is found. . . . .If China is upheld, it is only a question of time when the whole post-war international edifice will crumble and another conflict wipe out the last vestiges of Western Civilization."

All of this rhetoric is rather silly when the essential point of the 1915 Treaty is not whether it was negotiated under duress, but the fact it was really never negotiated at all since it was not ratified by the Chinese Parliament. But it is true Rea's argument might be applied to other Sino-foreign treaties which can be regarded as invalid only on the grounds that they were signed under duress. Therefore it is not amiss to point out that again Rea starts from a false premise.

Whether the Chinese contention is admitted or not, there already is a concerted onslaught on the Versailles Treaty. And whether China is upheld or not, it is only a question of time when the whole post-war international edifice will crumble. In fact it is crumbling now, as even Rea can learn if he reads the newspapers now and then. And if he would read a little history he would find similar edifices of the past have crumbled for the same reason,—the fact that they were built on lies and robbery. Rightly or wrongly from the viewpoint of "Woodhead-ian" ethics, it is a universal law that human relations based on plunder and prevarication inevitably call forth chaos and revolt. The chaos in western Europe, the depression in America, and the revolt in India are today three major examples of that law in operation,—and even Rea or Woodhead can hardly blame these developments on China.

But to pass on to another booklet, "The Economic Development of Manchuria" is designed to show that Japan is largely responsible. However, its own statistics prove otherwise. Railway lines where are invested Japanese capital are 38% of the total milage; railway wherein are invested Chinese capital are 24.2% of the total milage; and railways wherein are invested British and Russian capital are 37% of the total milage. (The remaining .88% is not accounted for.) Thus Japan is responsible, insofar as major item of railways is concerned, for only slightly over one third of Manchurian development,—yet this and other booklets are designed to show she has a right to seize the entire territory because she is responsible for its peace and prosperity prior to last September 18!

"The Anti-Boycott Movement in China" becomes very amusing in its profession of horror because Chiang Kai-shek is reported to have made this "violent statement" on last October 12, while Japan was seizing Manchuria: "China respects the League of Nations and the Anti-War Pact. But, if the signatories of the League Covenant and of the Anti-War Pact should fail in their duty, then China would be quite ready to go into war with Japan even at sacrifices which might ruin the country for the coming half century."

People who read this are expected, one supposes, to shout "Banzai". But out of a clear sky Count Okuma said some years ago (Russia and the Soviet Union in the Far East, Victor A. Yakhontoff) that *"In the middle of the 20th Century Japan will meet Europe on the plains of Asia and will wrench from her the mastery of the world."*

This boycott booklet also states that "the boycott agitators are applying the most intimidating and cruel measures in enforcing their program in complete disregard of any international justice and courtesy." The period to which this statement is applied was from October, 1931 to January, 1932—while Japan was demonstrating her regard for international justice and courtesy by murdering, plundering and burning throughout Manchuria. Yet the boycott—China's sole retaliation—is described as "intimidating and cruel" although it is not recorded it caused one death, serious injury, or the burning of a town, that is by the boycott campaigners. Eventually, of course, the Japanese ravaged most of the Shanghai area in frantic effort to break the boycott.

The Japanese Version of the "Shanghai Incident"

All the lies in the Japanese version of "The Shanghai Incident" cannot be dealt with here, nor is it necessary to deal with them for practically all of them are very obvious. The Japanese misrepresentation of the inception of actual warfare, however, deserves a passing note. The booklet says the "incident broke out shortly before midnight on January 28, 1932, when Chinese armed plain—clothes men and regular troops attacked the Japanese bluejackets who were proceeding from their headquarters on North Szechuen Road to their posts for garrison duty within the zone assigned to the Japanese at a conference of all foreign defense commanders the day before." That is a plain, unvarnished lie, except that the time given is correct.

First on January 28 came the Chinese acceptance of the Japanese ultimatum and then came the Japanese acceptance of the Chinese surrender. Then, at 9:15 p.m. the Japanese *Press Union*, which published the booklet on "The Shanghai Incident," distributed a statement to the Shanghai newspapers from Admiral Shiosawa that he had decided to occupy Chapei and demanding the withdrawal of all Chinese troops. This manifesto was distributed to the newspapers before Mayor Wu, of Greater Shanghai, was informed of the demand for withdrawal, and, in fact, the Mayor was not officially informed until almost midnight when the Japanese bluejackets started entering Chapei from Range and North Szechuen Roads.

Whether or not other foreign powers here agreed to the Japanese plan the day before or any other time, this reviewer is, of course, not prepared to say, but there could not have been any "assignment" of the Japanese to occupy Chapei for the simple reason that the area was Chinese territory over which foreigners have no legal jurisdiction.

The so-called "anti-foreign education" in Chinese institutions of learning, with which two books deal, fall flat as anti-Chinese propaganda because everything cited is so exceedingly mild in the light of prolonged foreign aggression in this country. Like school histories in every land, Chinese text books tend to a certain amount of chau-

vinism, but what Englishman or American is ever given a completely impartial account of the American revolution of 1776? The quotations the Japanese have compiled present in one way and other for young minds that England once fought China to force opium on her, that British police in Shanghai in 1925 ruthlessly shot down a number of Chinese students, that Japan seized Korea and Formosa, etc. all of which are facts recorded in every standard history of merit published in the west.

For the Japanese to charge chauvinism to the Chinese is, of course, particularly amusing in view of the well known fact that every Japanese school child is taught that the Mikado is a living god for whom it is not only a duty but a pleasure to die when his spokesmen demand waging undeclared war on a neighboring country. Just recently the *United Press* from Tokyo reported that Japanese girls were demonstrating their patriotism in making Rising Sun flags by dying white silk with their own blood in honor of the three soldiers who, in the war here, loaded themselves with dynamite and charged Chinese barbed wire entanglements to blow them out of the way, along with themselves, for a Japanese advance.

Japan is generally known throughout the world for the fanatical chauvinism of a large proportion of its people, wherefore the quotations from Chinese patriotic text-books set down as "anti-foreign" cannot help but call more attention to the imperialism from which China suffers than to any excesses in patriotic spirit. In brief, China is considerably less anti-foreign than she is justified in being.

So much for these Twenty-One Insults to the intelligence to those who attempt to wade through them. Of course, even if they were far less inept, they could not help Japan's case. For, in the last analysis, Japan has no argument in favor of her acts during the past seven months save the force of her military power. However, one would have more respect for her if she frankly recognized this fact and acted accordingly, thus avoiding adding to the horrors of war by publishing propaganda booklets such as the ones under review.

Shanghai, April 8, 1932.

Hongkew Chinese Demand Rent Reduction and Tax Exemption

The Shanghai street unions and citizens federations are supporting a movement which is growing in strength in the Foreign Settlement demanding remission of rents for several months, the non-payment of taxes and a decreas in rents for the future. Although the agitation has its main center in Hongkew, where business was practically suspended during the months of February and March as a result of the Japanese invasion, the movement has spread to other parts of the Settlement and also to the French Concession. Some of the foreign landlords have made the concession of not collecting rents for February and March. As regards the refusal to pay taxes the Chinese contention is that they have been paying for protection, but they did not get it. The general attitude of the Chinese in Hongkew is that they will not pay the Municipal taxes unless the Japanese are forced to leave. Both the landlords and the Municipal Council are faced with a delicate situation as it would appear that the only way to enforce collections would be to commence a policy of wholesale evictions.

Chinese Alumni of Japanese Universities Appeal to League Committee

Among the appeals made by various Chinese groups to the League's Commission of Enquiry was that of the Chinese Alumni of the Imperial Universities in Japan who in a rather lengthy document reviewed the issues outstanding between China and Japan and then proceeded:—"The principle for which the League of Nations was founded is the achievement of international peace and security, but Japan's ultimate object is the complete conquest of Asia. The fundamental opposition between the two objectives is self-evident. For the removal of that opposition and the attainment of the end of the League of Nations, firm determination on the part of the League is necessary and the translation of that determination into effective action is imperative. It is our fervent hope that as your mission is to investigate the facts of the Sino-Japanese affairs, you will, upon your return to Geneva, reveal to the League of Nations and disclose to the people in Europe and America what has been set forth in this appeal."

General Tai Chih Has Distingushed Record

The National Government at Nanking has rejected the resignation of Gen. Tai Chih, Garrison Commander of the Shanghai-Woosung Administrative District. It is understood that he has been persuaded to retain his position, both as Garrison Commander and as military delegate to the Sino-Japanese Conference.

Gen. Tai Chih, Garrison Commander of Shanghai-Woosung Area, who together with General Chiang Kwan-nai and Tsai Ting-kai, Commanders of the 19th Route Army, advocated armed resistance to the present Japanese aggressions in Shanghai, is a native of Chin-teh district in Anhwei province and thirty-eight years of age. After graduating from a middle school in his home province, he

General Tai Chih, Garrison Commander of Shanghai-Woosung Area

attended the Paotingfu Military Officers' Academy, specialising in infantry and completed his course with honor in his class. Upon graduation, he proceeded to Kwangtung and joined Gen. Chen Ming-shu's Army as a commissioned officer. By force of distinguished service, he was promoted in rapid succession and rose to the command of a regiment during the Northern Punitive Expedition in 1926, when he was appointed commander of the 30th Regiment of the 11th Revolutionary Army. Shortly afterwards, he was promoted Commander of the 26th Division. After the split of the Wuhan and Nanking Governments in 1927, he retired from his post, but when the 11th Army was reorganized in Fukien and marched back to Kwangtung, he was appointed Chief of Staff of the Army and concurrently commander of the 26th Division. After the disbandment of the surplus troops by order of the National Government, he became commander of the 8th Brigade and was soon promoted vice commander of the 61st Division and concurrently acting Commander of the same. Presently, he was appointed chief of staff of the 19th Route Army, but he declined on account of ill health. When the 19th Route Army was transferred to Kiangsu from Kiangsi to take over the garrison of Nanking and Shanghai, Gen. Tai was appointed Garrison commander of the Shanghai-Woosung Area, which post he now holds.

Chinese Government Railways

Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines

From Shanghai to Nanking: 311.04 Kilometers

From Shanghai to Hangchow: 189.57 Kilometers

The Shanghai-Nanking Line extends from Shanghai, one of the greatest seaports in the world, to Nanking, the seat of the Nationalist Government of China. Short as it is when compared with the other trunk Lines in China, it serves a rich and densely populated district of preponderant importance, politically, as well as commercially and industrially. The whole Line is dotted over with points of known scenic beauty too numerous to be all mentioned here. Tourists and travellers should utilize the train service of this Line at least to visit Soochow, known as the "Garden City of the Orient," Wusih, the picturesque city on Lake Tai-hu, Chinkiang, the "Gate of the Yangtze River," and Nanking, a city rich in historic remains with the new grand Mausoleum of modern architecture for Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Founder of the Chinese Republic.

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line runs southwestward from Shanghai through a tract of beautiful places. At Lunghwa one will see the famous Pagoda with a long history attached to it; at Sungkiang, the observatory of the French Fathers at the summit of Sha Shan and the grave of General Frederick Ward; at Kashing, the South Lake and the Three Pagodas situated about two miles from the station; and at Hangchow, the present terminus of the Line from Shanghai, the renowned West Lake which called forth highest praise from Marco Polo, with such picturesque surroundings that it has been well called the "Switzerland of China." Tourists! A visit to Hangchow by the comfortable trains of this Line will give you the utmost satisfaction of travel and untold pleasure of sight-seeing.

For further information apply to the Traffic Manager of the two Lines at Shanghai North Station.

If the War Comes

BY TSAO LIEN-EN

"We shall certainly not drift into war, but go to war if we do, because we intend it and have a purpose we mean to accomplish."—Disraeli.

FOR four weeks there was an armed conflict in and around Shanghai, which the world hesitated to call a war, because no nation intended to go to war. To the Japanese, the show was an armed demonstration to coerce China into terms and submission, to bend the governing bodies of Shanghai to her military wishes, to demonstrate to the contingents of international forces here her superior weapon by land and sea and in the air. To the Chinese, the fight was a life and death struggle at resisting a common foe, but gradually, it became a unifying element for the divided country. And, yet the affair was not a war, despite the fact that over five thousand men fell dead, that a section of the city and all its northern suburbs were burned down and laid waste. If this was not war, what will war be like when it actually comes? Let us speculate.

In history, it is always the unexpected that comes. The outbreaks of the Crimean War and the Great War were accidents in history, although the causes that underlay those campaigns were well known to the statesmen of the times. Why should England be involved in the Balkan puzzle and fight a war in eastern Europe, so far away from her Isles? Bulgaria followed Bosnia in revolt, and when Russia approached England for an alliance against Turkey, Lord Beaconsfield refused. In Gortchakoff Disraeli found an avowed enemy; in Bismarck, a doubtful friend. A reliable newspaper like the *Daily News* reported atrocities committed by the Turks in Bulgaria with horrible details. But Disraeli received them with ironic mistrust. England *went* to war on Turkey's side. Why? England could not view with indifference the destruction of Turkey in whose preservation her own interest lay. There was nothing in the world which England dreaded more than to see Russia in the Mediterranean. This brought on the Crimean War. A pacific man like Lord Aberdeen allowed himself to be driven into war by his very dread of war.

Eighteen years ago England declared war on Germany when Belgium was invaded. Three years later the sinking of the *Lusitania* aroused universal ire and brought the American army and navy across the Atlantic. What had the invasion of Belgium to do with England? The *Lusitania* a British steamer of the Cunard Line, had no direct concern with America. These were accidents. The chief cause was that the Allied Powers could not view with indifference the expansion of Germany in Europe and the world at large.

On the Eve of a Commotion

1932 is an eventful year. We have an exactly similar situation before us that confronted the world before the Great War and the Crimean Campaign. We are on the eve of a commotion, greater in its magnitude, more violent in its practice than all previous wars known to history. It may take a longer period than the brief spell of four short years, and if we do survive we would all emerge different. A new system, a new order, a new civilization will come.

But, who will fight the war, you ask. Japan is not fighting a war, only making a demonstration. Neither is China engaged in war, only in resistance. America, with all the good intentions of Hoover and Stimson, will not fight a war across a huge ocean without the co-operation of England. England, with traditional sagacity and diplomatic cunning, which so mark her history and people, must wait to see more clearly the situation. France, whose economic interest in the Far East is so insignificant, will keep away from the war unless affairs in Europe should involve her. Italy, despite her increasing army and navy under Signor Mussolini, has only a feeble voice in the east. Germany is paralysed altogether as far as war is concerned, except sending some drill instructors. That leaves Soviet Russia, the only Power to reckon with. But before the Five Year Plan is completed, Moscow will not countenance a war with any country, when her system is not endangered.

This is the situation today. No country will go to war. But, no country is sure that she may not drift into war, be dragged into war by threatening circumstances, although she tries her best to avoid it.

The world-wide depression has greatly affected America: eight million men are thrown out of employment. To fight a war in the east with such huge economic burden on her is a great risk. War is a expensive affair. Americans are peace-loving people.

Japan Must Be Curbed

England, with experience and the tradition of a long European history, knows her case well. Like America, she knows that an expanded Japan means the last of her days in the East. England can not afford to give up her eastern market, still raw and so alluring. There is less humanitarian sentiment in her than in America; cool logic demands that Japan must be curbed. But, she has another continent to look after, Europe. Can she throw all her forces on Japan, leaving her rear unguarded? No. England bides her time, and looks on. Fourteen years after the Great War, with a League and many peace pacts and treaties, the problem of Europe has by no means been thrashed out; embers of grievance and dissatisfaction are still smouldering in many corners of Europe.

France, that charming and picturesque country, has very little trade interest in the east, in which her people are still less interested. A territorial expansion of Japan, therefore, is not connected with her selfish ends. Indeed, she only wants to hold on what the Great War has bequeathed to her. At the League, Messieurs Briand and Boncour have even encouraged Japan in her moves in Manchuria.

The War Ministry of Tokyo is aware of the world situation. "Strike the blow, now or never," is her watchword. Manchuria was grabbed from China before the eyes of the world, while at Geneva, Yoshizawa and Sato double-crossed the League. Then, came the Shanghai trouble. The Municipal Government of all leading Powers was coerced under Japanese duress, through which Shiosawa's individual policies were dictated. Open threats for war were made on America; two consuls were assaulted, the national flag was hurled down, properties were bombed and damaged. America waxed righteously indignant. Secretary Stimson, with years of tenure in the Philippines, knows Japan as no American does. Strong protests were filed, but to no avail. British naval co-operation was asked to demonstrate in Far Eastern waters, but the response was not forthcoming. America proceeded alone. Economic boycott was proposed. Stimson has his foot on the accelerator, but Borah applies the brake. The result is a shock, which puzzles Americans.

Britain has begun to see more clearly through the Far-eastern kaleidoscope. She orders her Australian fleet to stand by. This and the American exhibitions of armed caution do not in the least disturb the calm of Japan. More troops, more gun-boats, more planes are sent. Checked at the front by a miraculous Chinese resistance, Japan resorted to bombardment of towns in the rear. Defeated by Chinese soldiers, Japan waged war against the civilians.

The Chinese Government was removed from Nanking to Loyang, where it also observed the situation. Impatient to wait for help from across the seas, it now considers help overland, which is nearer. It clearly recalls how six years ago Borodin and Galen came with Soviet money, arms and ammunition to drive away military Imperialists from China. It now reasons why should not Galen just step across the Amur River from Harbarovsk to drive away the Japanese Imperialists?

War Is Inevitable

The situation is plain that the war will come. America, with a gold reserve of four billion dollars, is still the richest country on earth, and can afford the war. France, after all these years of cornering gold, with a cash reserve of three billion dollars, is the next in wealth. Britain still retains her lead in navy, unless and until she is challenged. Soviet Russia has the greatest army, the Red Internationale, numbering no less than 550,000 comrades, they say, as against 300,000 army men of Japan.

The fear for war is there; the possibility of war is there; and the capacity for war is also there. The fear will dwindle if provocations accumulate. That will leave possibility and capacity for war, which are the factors we want.

There have been so many provocations for war on the part of Japan. Her threat is directed against all the world, but more immediately America and Soviet Russia. In response to this threat, America concentrated her entire Pacific fleet, 202 units in all, in Hawaii for spring manouvres. Soviet Russia is centering her armies on the Manchurian border along the Ussuri Railway, where aerodromes and camps are constructed in cities like Harbarovsk Blagovechensk, Nikolsk, Chita and the Soviet Eastern port, Vladivostok.

The possibility of war, therefore, lies in an outbreak between either Japan and the United States or Japan and Soviet Russia. Both the United States and Soviet Russia are coming to the end of their patience. The Kellogg Peace Pact, the Nine Power Treaty, the Open Door Policy are the

American tentacles of peace, which are flagrantly violated by Japan. Beside the fact that an extension of Japan in the Pacific area means a potential menace to America, the violation of peace alone gives America a justifiable cause of grievance, sanctioned by the civilized word.

To Soviet Russia, the facts of the case are a little different. Japanese annexation in Manchuria does not constitute on the surface of things a threat to Moscow, because of the surrender of her rights in that territory. Japanese invasion of China is not an immediate menace to communism. Therefore, Soviet Russia had thus far remained seemingly indifferent to the military adventures of her island neighbor. But, as recent events revealed, besides playing the Chinese farce in Manchuria, Japan is actually and actively stirring up the white guardists under Ataman Semenov against soviet Russia. I, having met the Ataman several times in Manchuria, personally undervalue the significance attached to him. But, this move on the part of Japan is a blunder. It gives the Soviets justification to prepare for war, for their very cause is endangered. The seizure of the entire Chinese Eastern Railway and the whole of North Manchuria is not as strong a provocation on Russia as the subsidy of the White guardists.

The Manchurian expedition and the undeclared war in Shanghai are but two short overtures of a great symphony concert. There will be several parts with entr'acts and interludes. In the first year of the war, two or three Powers may be involved. But, like the previous war, more Powers will be forced into the strife, until it embroils the whole world.

Knowing the situation as you all do, why not go to war? "We shall certainly not drift into war, but go to war," was the stern determination of Disraeli.

Shanghai, April 11, 1932.

America Radio Corporation Issues Annual Report

The Radio Corporation of America recently issued its annual report in pamphlet form. The report points out that during the year the Radio Corporation of America exercised general administrative supervision over the commercial, research, patent, financial and legal activities of its subsidiary companies, which because of the diversified nature of radio development, represent Radio Corporation of America in different fields of radio service. Subsidiary companies of Radio Corporation of America are: R. C. A. Victor Company, Inc., and R. C. A. Radiotron Company Inc., in manufacturing and sales; R. C. A. Communications, Inc. and Radiomarine Corporation of America in radiotelegraph communication.; National Broadcasting Co., Inc., in broadcasting.; R.C.A. Institutes, Inc., in training for radio work, and Radio Real Estate Corporation of America for real estate holdings of the company. In addition to these wholly owned subsidiary companies, Radio Corporation of America now has a controlling stock interest in Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation. In 1931 Gramophone Company, Ltd., in which the company held a substantial interest, was unified with the Columbia Graphone Company, Ltd. These two British companies were joined under a new holding company, named Electric and Musical Industries, Ltd. As a result of this unification, the company now owns an approximately 27 per cent, interest in Electric and Musical Industries, Ltd., the subsidiaries of which maunfacture and sell radio equipment, talking machines and records in Great Britain and many other countries of the world. The company also has interests in organizations operating in Canada, South America and the Orient.

China Balances Its Budget—Customs Principal Source of Revenue

The Legislative Yuan at Nanking April 9 approved the national budget covering the period from July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1932. The budget is balanced, both revenue and expenditures being estimated at $893,335,073. Of the total income, by far the largest portion is derived from customs duties, $374,682,000 being expected from this source. Other revenue listed includes salt tax, $163,247,417; stamp, tobacco and wine taxes, $48,856,337, consolidated taxes, $75,777,228. Military expenses are allotted $279,947,666, while the domestic and foreign debts and Boxer indemnity payments consume $343,404,644. Other important items of expenditure are Kuomintang Party expenses, $6,240,000; administrative costs of the National Government, $10,830,-972; home affairs, $6,978,296, and maintenance of the Chinese Diplomatic Corps, $9,624,730. The item of education accounts for $16,794,279.

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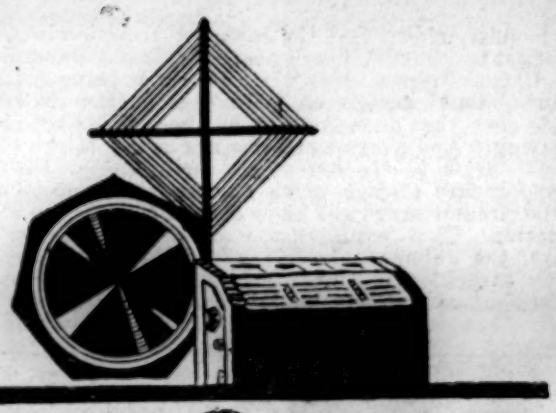

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Anglo-American Cooperation in Sino-Japanese Embroglio

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟長泳

IT is quite evident that the Japanese ambition in China is first to conquer Manchuria, then Inner Mongolia, then China Proper. But the Japanese, being tricky in nature, would not go on with their action unless they made sure that there would be no stumbling block in the way. And if happened that one or two blocks suddenly should arise in the course of their action, the tricky Islanders are always quick enough to adapt themselves to the circumstances and know at once how to cope with the situation. That explains the reason why for so many times, the Japanese had invaded China and committed many atrocities in China in violation of all international agreements and all human laws, but the Japanese action never aroused any international complications nor produced any adverse effect in the foreign countries regarding Japan.

Before Japan went to war with Russia in 1905, Japan in order to make sure that France would not come to the help of Russia in the time of war, made an alliance with England, known as the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, in 1902. When Japan decided to annex Korea from China but in order to make sure that no other country would oppose the Japanese action, Japan renewed the alliance with England in 1910. The annexation immediately followed the renewal of the alliance. When the whole world was too busily engaged in the life-and-death struggle, Japan took advantage of the situation to present to China the infamous twenty-one demands. When the whole world is facing a world-wide general depression and every country is fully occupied by the internal political and economic problems, Japan again took advantage of the situation to invade Manchuria. In other words, the Islanders are the most opportune people in the world. When they do take some line of action they always first make sure that the way is clear for them.

How the Japanese Held the British Off

During the occupation of Manchuria, the Tokyo government received in January a note, rather strong in tone, from the American Government in which the latter called the attention of the former to the fact that the American Government would not recognize any situation created by the military forces in violation of Anti-War Pact and the Nine-Power Treaty. Before the note was presented to Tokyo, Washington did try to seek the approval of London. It was reported that London quite agreed with the U. S. Note. When Tokyo was in receipt of the said note, full attention was turned not so much to the attitude and probable action of the American government but rather to the possibility of Anglo-American cooperation in dealing with the situation. Great pressure was brought by the Island's professional propagandists, diplomats and officials, etc., to bear upon London that the Japanese, in the course of their action in China, would not fail to respect British interests in the Far East. London was somewhat moved and convinced. As a result, London did not present an identic note to Tokyo. Having made sure that London would not cooperate with Washington, Japan had the situation well in hand! So after invading Manchuria, the Japanese extended their military actions to Shanghai!

It must be pointed out here that Tokyo is not afraid of Washington but would be quite dismayed if London and Washington joined in taking some common action. Japan has no way to "remove the misunderstandings" with the Americans, or to put it in other words, to win the favor of the Americans for their action in China, so what the Japanese are doing is to "coax" London and to "play-off" London and Washington!

But after weeks of fighting in Shanghai when commercial transactions had all practically ceased, the British merchants having great interests in the Yangtse Valley, become much worried. At the same time, the American public angered by barbarous actions of the Japanese in China and the total disregard of all international agreements by Japan, took such action as an (unofficial) boycott of Japanese goods and sending out of chain-letters to stop any contact with the Japanese. This movement was started by two groups of the Americans, first, the American merchants who had to bear the great losses as a result of the Japanese action in China; and second, the naval men who would like to take advantage of the situation to convince Congress, of the need for further naval expansion. The Foreign Office in Washington was somewhat convinced, and it consulted again with London undoubtedly on the old subject of taking some common action by London and Washington to deal with the situation in the Far East. London was somewhat convinced of the necessity of taking some common action to end the Sino-Japanese embroglio. But London informed the Washington officials that London agreed with Washington "in principle" but not in the measures to be taken, pointing out that if the American measures were to be taken to deal with the situation, it would leave no other alternative than for an Anglo-American war on the Islanders. So the advice from London was that the American Government might go on taking more "dignified" action with Japan, while London would take such action as to "advise" the Japanese not to be such bad boys, Japan pointing out that the actions of the two countries, though they were somewhat different, would achieve the same result as Anglo-American common action.

This idea was communicated to Mr. Sato, the Japanese ambassador to London. Tokyo was quite alarmed to hear that Washington and London had at last reached some understanding regarding the situation in the Far East, though their actions were different. So Sato was at once instructed to inform London that Tokyo was quite willing to abide by the decision of the League of Nations and would not go on with the military actions in Shanghai. That explains why the fighting ceased and why Sir Miles Lampson had been so active in acting as a go-between of the Sino-Japanese disputing parties, with Nelson Johnson helping him. Many observers become quite pessimistic over the gloomy outlook of the peace conference now going on in Shanghai owing to the inability of the disputing parties to reach agreement over the date and localities of the withdrawal of the Japanese troops. In fact, if one investigates how this peace conference was brought about, he would be quite optimistic over the outlook. Japan has to withdraw its troops under such circumstances!

Anglo-American Non-Cooperation Scored

From the above analysis of the situation, it is revealed to us (1) how the non-cooperation between Washington and London had helped in extending the Japanese military activities from Manchuria to Shanghai, for, as soon as the Japanese discovered that Washington and London would not cooperate to save the situation, Japan had a "free hand" in China; (2) how the Japanese before taking any action in any part of China to further their aims always first made sure that there is no Anglo-American cooperation to block the way; (3) how effective it is in improving the whole situation if Washington and London cooperate, is evidenced by the fact that one understanding reached between Washington and London was sufficient to cause the Japanese to stop their military operations in Shanghai; (4) how the Anglo-American cooperation really holds the key to the whole situation in the Far East; and (5) how poor are the Chinese politicians and diplomats in not knowing how properly to resort to diplomacy in solving the present trouble with Japan.

Washington's Predicament—London Sitting on the Fence

We are quite fully aware of the awkward situation Washington is in. She is the author of the Nine-Power Treaty and co-author of the Anti-War Pact. But in taking any action, Washington needs badly the cooperation of London and Paris. That Paris had gone over to the side of the bad boy is evidenced by the secret agreements between Tokyo and Paris, though they are flatly denied. As to London, she is too easy to be induced or convinced by one or two sweet words from Tokyo. That is to say, no one is cooperating with Washington, leaving her in a state of great predicament and embarrassment!

London seems to be quite indifferent toward the present Sino-Japanese embroglio and seems to have adopted a policy of sitting on the fence, to be "friendly to both China and Japan" (quoted from Simon's speech) thinking probably that even if Japan got possession of Manchuria, it is only a problem for Moscow to worry about—but it would soon realize its fallacy. If London does not cooperate with Washington to handle the situation now when there is every chance to effect a peaceful solution, she will soon find that the Manchurian problem has developed into a Second World War!

To the Chinese, under the present situation, the Americans could only take the risk and take more steps to seek cooperation with London in taking some initial steps such as the calling of a conference of the signatories to the Nine-Power Treaty to discuss the situation, etc. Our reasons for urging Washington to act are plain:

(1) Being the author of the Nine-Power Treaty and Co-author of Anti-War pact, Washington is under obligation to take more significant steps other then the presenting of empty notes, when all these treaties are trampled under foot by Japan.

(2) Being the initial promoter of the disarmament conference, which will soon again be held but whose fate entirely depends on the satisfactory solution of the situation in the Far East, Washington is under obligation in taking more vigorous steps to brighten the future of the conference.

(3) The situation in the Far East today is such that Washington could not "get out" but should act—the sooner the better.

As a matter of fact, Washington should have taken all these steps long ago at the outset of the trouble. While the League of Nations was convened to discuss the situation in the Far East, Washington might well call a conference of the signatories to the Nine-Power Treaty to discuss the same. Had Washington and London, and Washington and Geneva, cooperated to deal with the situation in the Far East, at the outset the whole situation might have already been much improved, and the bloody warfare in Shanghai would have been averted!

Plea for Anglo-American Cooperation

It is the conviction of the Chinese that the critical situation in the Far East does not end with the arrival of the Commission of Inquiry of the League of Nations, for it is our belief that the Commission could not help much in improving the situation. Many Chinese observers have gone so far as to predict the nature of their "report". It will be a very general historical survey of the situation placing the blame on nobody but probably in the last few paragraphs advising the Japanese to withdraw their troops and advising the Chinese to observe the treaties. This is because the Commission is appointed by the League of Nations, whose policy toward the present situation is principally decided by London, Paris and Washington. With Paris having already gone to the side of the bad boy, it leaves Washington and London to hold the key to the situation. If London and Washington still do not cooperate, the Japanese are sure to take advantage to consolidate themselves in Manchuria, and on the next fine morning, when awakened both London and Washington will be "surprised" to find that the Japanese have already settled down in Manchuria and the door to Manchuria is quite "tightly closed to all outsiders!" Then both London and Washington will face a dilemma, the choice being either to go to war with the Islanders or giving up their position in the Far East. But the whole situation might be saved if England and America would act now—the last chance—by agreeing between themselves to take some common action to inform Tokyo that London and Washington are not willing to see the peace in the Far East spoiled by Japanese military action in China. If the English and American could act *now*, they would be making doing some valuable contribution to world peace as well!

Nanking, April 9, 1932.

Consulate Issues Report on Exports to the U. S. A.

The U. S. Consulate General in Shanghai has issued a report on the declared exports from this port to the United States during the first quarter of 1932. Some the outstanding items are: Goat skins, 1,349,470 pieces; weasel skins, 452,221 pieces; green tea 317,534 lbs.; rush hats, 507.400 pieces; green tea, 317,534 lbs.; Asiatic hair, 213,982 lbs.

Whole of China Exports During 1932

A report issued by the U. S. Consulate General in Shanghai covering exports from the whole of China to the United States during the year 1932, contains, among others, the following figures: Dry yolk, $491,235; Sausage casings, $471,019; lamb skins, $2,185,880; goat skins, $2,166,779; weasel skins, $425,935; dog furs, $2,029,087; bristles, $1,782,303; shelled walnuts, $936,518; sesame seed, $581,280; wood oil, $2,334,542; raw cotton, $605,162; cotton lace, $673,976; linen embroideries, $1,932,897; carpet wool, $3,821,661; wool carpets, $1,254,641; raw silk, $12,624,737, brassware, $295,156; Chinese medicines, $176,979. (All figures in U. S. gold.)

In the United States Court for China

IRENE MESSURO CORCORAN
Plaintiff,
vs.
GEORGE H. CORCORAN
Defendant.

Cause No. 3434
Civil No. 1538
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China
April 4, 1932.
JAMES M. Howes,
Clerk.

The object of this suit is an application for divorce.

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by her attorneys, has this 4th day of April, 1932, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 4th day of April, 1932, the summons for defendant was returned by the United Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 2nd day of April, 1932, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China nor has he resided therein since November 1928, and that defendant's last known address was Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 4th day of April, 1932, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *China Weekly Review* a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occuring after the 23rd day of April, 1932, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT:

Dated at Shanghai, China,
this 4th day of April, 1932.

MILTON D. PURDY
Judge

In the United States Court for China

In re. Estate
of
HENRY BULLITT RAUTERBERG
Deceased

Cause No. 3438
Special Proceedings No. 780
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Henry Bullitt Rauterberg, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before October 16th 1932, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China.
April 6, 1932.

H. G. FREEMAN Jr.
c/o Tobacco Trading Corp.
74 Szechuen Road
Shanghai.

Where Russian and Japanese Interests Clash

A recent *United Press* telegram from Tokyo gave details of events which tend to mar the serenity of Russo-Japanese relations.

The elements of danger in the situation are listed as follows:

Official confirmation in advices to the Japanese War Office and in statement of the U.S.S.R. in Moscow that Rnssia has transferred large numbers of troops to the Far East, has strengthened her border defenses, and is putting the whole organization of Soviet society on a semi-war footing.

An apparent stiffening in Soviet opposition to use of the Chinese Eastern Railway for the transport of Japanese troops.

Plots by White Russian emigres in Harbin and elsewhere in Manchuria and in Europe to embroil the Soviet and Japanese armies.

Minor collisions between Japanese free agents and Soviet organizers in Mongolia, where both countries are determined to control trade.

Under-cover activities by Chinese sympathizers who believe that a war between Russia and Japan would weaken both countries to an extent that the dual menace Moscow and Tokyo now represent to China would be removed.

Good Connections

The Japanese War Office has fairly satisfactory connections for obtaining information with regard to Russian troop movements and military plans and knew weeks ago that Soviet forces were being concentrated within striking distance of the border between Manchuria and Siberia.

It is no secret that the plans of the General Staff in Tokyo always have been pointed to operations on the Asiatic mainland and that a section of military opinion has favored striking Russia before the Soviet industrial program has advanced to a point where victory for Japanese arms would be doubtful.

Many leaders of the Japanese Army believe they could defeat the Soviets easily at this time and could occupy and hold the Siberian maritime provinces and the Amur River valley. If Russia's industrialization continues for a few years more, however, they fear success would be impossible for Japanese arms.

Steel Plant Menace

A big steel plant which the Soviet has contructed and is operating in western Siberia is viewed by the Japanese General Staff as an important part in the Russian military program.

Japan followed construction of this plant with no small amount of apprehension and plans have been completed for a rival plant in Manchuria.

Much of the machinery for the proposed Japanese plant was bought months ago in Germany and a large part of it has been on the docks at Dairen for the past six months. One section of Japanese wants the plant in Manchuria and another wants it in Korea, asserting that no more money should be invested in Manchuria until Japan's position there is finally assured.

Confidential and uncensored advices from a British scurce in Harbin, which ordinarily is not sympathetic to Japanese aspirations in Manchuria, states that Moscow late in March refused absolutely to allow further transport of Japanese troops in the East Branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway—from Harbin to Pogranitchnaya—and that the Japanese military command was obliged to hire 70 motor trucks to carry 1,500 troops to Imianpo.

Grain Removed

The same source alleges that the Soviet authorities of the Railway, with the connivance of their Chinese colleagues, removed a considerable part of the rolling stock of the C. E. R. across the borders into Siberia, at Manchouli and Pogranichnaya.

Much of the best equipment of the C. E. R. now is on Soviet railways and will not be allowed to return to Manchuria, according to foreigners who claim to have seen the removal of the rolling stock.

Japan, however, has retained control of the South Branch of the C. E. R., between Changchun and Harbin, and has partial control of the west branch from Harbin as far as Tsitsihar.

Harbin reports also state that the Soviet railway authorities removed vast quantities of Manchurian grain, stored along the railway, into Russia and that this movement reached a point where the food supplies of North Manchuria were endangered.

Hearty Welcome

These reports are confirmed in the Japanese press which last month published an order of the independent Manchurian government in Changchun prohibiting further grain "exports" to the U.S.S.R.

White Russian emigres, of whom there are more than 150,000 in Manchuria welcomed the Japanese with open arms when they reached Harbin and have been busy fomenting friction between the Japanese military and the Soviets ever since. There are no more persistent propagandists in the world than the White Russians and their efforts have done much to increase the mental tension under which everybody in north Manchuria is laboring.

Foreign observers feel that some of the White Russian bands will deliberately create a dangerous situation sooner or later by staging an "incident," designed to cause a collision between Soviet and Japanese armed forces.

The headquarters of the old White Russian organization in Paris also is described as doing what it can to foment suspicion in Europe.

Many of the White Russians are convinced that the outbreak of a Russo-Japanese war would mean an immediate popular uprising in Russia and that the power of the Bolsheviki would be crushed within a few months and a new Russian regime established which would enable the emigres to return to their homeland.

Free Traders Active

Japanese free traders have been active in Mongolia for years and have resented deeply the activities of Soviet agents in this area. Much of the Mongolian wool trade formerly was controlled by the Japanese who sent cargoes from Mongolia to Dairen.

Soviet penetration, however, stopped this trade and diverted all cargo towards Moscow.

With the extension of Japanese military influence, however, the Japanese traders again have become active and have sent agents into far parts of Outer Mongolia to compete with the Soviets.

With regard to Chinese activities the Japanese consider it a truism that Chinese diplomacy is never to stand alone against an enemy and hence, the Japanese assert, China, considering both Russia and Japan as having designs on her territory, would like nothing better than to see the Russians and Japanese destroy one another.

"When China comes to realize her appeals to the League of Nations and to Washington will not bring the active support she desires," a Japapese authority told the correspondent, "we may expect to see an intensification of the Chinese effort to embroil Russia and Japan. The Chinese will argue that they stand to lose little from such a war and may gain much in later security. I do not hold with the theory that China will join Russia eventually, in opposition to Japan. If the present group in power at Nanking continues to exercise a dominant influence in Chinese diplomacy this talk of a Sino-Soviet rapprochement is not based on a good understanding of recent Chinese history.

"Chiang Kai-shek is the strongest man in China and when he broke with the Soviet at Hankow he burned his bridges behind him so far as Moscow is concerned. The Bolsheviki will never forgot what they consider Chiang's perfidy and the subsequent anti-Communist massacres in Canton."

If the faction in Chinese politics headed by Eugene Chen and Sun Fo and their associates should gain real control of the central Chinese regime, however, it was admitted China might for a time fight with Russia. There are no real indications, however, that this faction will gain control and equally there are no assurances Moscow will be inclined to consider seriously any overtures they might make.

Excellent Work Being Done by National Quarantine Service

The most recent report of the National Quarantine service, edited by Dr. Wu Lien-teh and Wu Chang-yao, is a volume of 240 pages and gives a complete account of the activities of the service during part of the year 1930 and the year 1931. The report is profusely illustrated. The report shows that during October 1, 1930, to December 31, 1931, a total of 2,234 vessels, with a total tonnage of 15,142,733 tons, carring 50,414 Chinese and 88,620 foreign passengers, and 52,680 Chinese and 167,360 foreign members of the crew, were inspected by the boarding division of the Service in Shanghai harbor.

Modern quarantine practice was not started in China until 1873 when Shanghai and Amoy adopted measures against the threatened invasion of cholera from Siam and Malay Peninsula. It was not until July 1, 1930 that a proper organ was established by the National Government. Dr. Wu has been the director of the service since its establishment. In the subsequent years, he took over control of the stations at Swatow, Amoy, Newchwang, Antung, Tientsin, Taku and Chinwangtao.

Nine hundred and seventy-five steamers, with a total tonnage of 2,030,675 tons, were fumigated by the Fumigation Department during 1931. Of this number, 403 are British owned, 312 Chinese owned and 141 Japanese owned.

A total of 2,086 rats were collected and examined following the fumigation of the steamers, the report revealed. Of this number, 1,914 were of brown color, 176 black color and two of other varieties. Most of these rats were collected on the river and coastal steamers. From 89 river steamers, 894 brown and 38 black rats were picked up after the fumigation.

The fumigation division also reported that 4,126 junks along the Whangpoo River were fumigated and disinfected. Fumigation of 1,828 junks, were done in Nantao, 1,077 others in Woosung.

The Amoy station of the Service, which was formally opened in January, 1931, reported that the medical staff was kept busy by the potential outbreak of plague in the mainland adjacent to the port. A total of 56,924 Chinese emigrants were inspected before sailing for the southern islands and of this number 199 were denied entrance upon reaching their destination.

Eight vessels were inspected by the Anting Station, between September 12 and November 1, last, year, when quarantine restrictions against Shanghai were enforced. These vessels carried 583 passengers. A total of 1,710 vessels with total tonnage of 178,014 tons, were cleared before entering port.

The Hankow Station, however, was kept busy because of the flood which swept over the Wuhan district last summer. A total of 319 steamers were examined during the months of September, October, November and December. A total of 456 persons were vaccinated against smallpox, and 22,305 passengers and refugees given anti-cholera and anti-typhoid fever inoculation.

French May Make Hard Conditions for Japanese Investments

Mr. Yuki, Governor of the Japan Industrial Bank, introduced R. Martinie, director of the Banque France-Japanaise, when the latter was in Japan on a short visit last week, to a number of leading Tokyo bankers at the Bankers' Club. Mr. Yuki himself is the vice-president of the bank.

Mr. Yuki made a detailed report on the Banque's business conditions. At a general shareholderss meeting held in Paris in December last, he said, the Bank declared a 16 per cent. dividend for the year ending June. Mr. Yuki could not tell whether the Bank will declare a similar dividend for the current year, particularly in face of the conditions in Japan. The reimposition of the gold embargo in Japan has made the situation worse, he added.

Owing to the fall in yen exchange, he said, Japan's capital share of 10,000,000 francs must be replenished out of the special reserve. The Yokohama branch will be closed, as the business volume does not warrant its maintenance.

Mr. Martinie stated that French financiers are willing to make investments in Japan but that their conditions may be found unacceptable. The Tokyo Municipal bond issue has created a bad impression on French financiers, he added. Japanese bankers gathered from the meeting that they cannot expect any loans from France in the immediate future.

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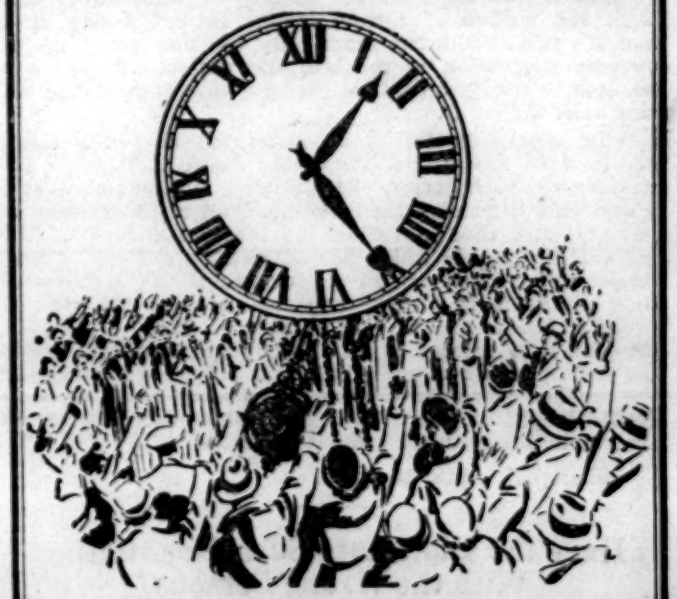

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Restore Health & Vigour

By Enriching & Increasing the Blood.

A PLAN FOR THE ECONOMIC SALVATION OF CHINA

(*Continued from page 214*)

Lastly, a question of more serious character, to some extent justifiably raised, may come up against the plan under discussion, that is the problem of overproduction. The self-defeating effect of the project will become all the more apparent when the prices are brought down to ridiculous levels. People raise crops primarily of course for the purpose of providing themselves with the food necessary for the entire year. After that much is insured, they will then be inclined to engage in the intensive or extensive cultivation—if this extra production will bring them reasonable profits. Otherwise they will hunt around again for something else. The moment when bumper crops or abundant supply begin to cut into their expected gain, they cease producing them. Even though some farmers may under some conditions still be forced to continue the same crop-raising the fact that the plan has failed of its own purpose is quite apparent. The nearer it approaches its ultimate goal, the more it seems likely to defeat its own avowed purpose.

Bumper harvests can be garnered against the rainy days. Furthermore, this anxiety can be still greatly mitigated if unrestricted transportation for the distribution of these products to all places of scarcity can become an actual fact. It must also be borne in mind that the replacing of 11 million bushels of imported rice, 22 million bushels of wheat, 5 million bushels of wheat flour and G.U. 155 million of cotton, cannot be but a day or a month's task. It takes years. By the time the stage of opulent production is reached, the nation will be in a position to readjust itself to the new environment and the new task before it.

In conclusion let it be reiterated that the criter has in mind first and foremost the desire to improve the welfare of the majority. This scheme is formulated with a sole view to raising the economic level of the victims of poverty, and thus elevating the moral standard of the mass of the people which has lamentably suffered a long eclipse under the pressure of starvation. As a felicitous concomitant it is further expected to turn the tide of China's chronic unfavorable balance of trade. Lastly, if the plan is to succeed at all, it will surely achieve exactly the same purpose as conceived by communism in bringing the cardinal principle of economic equality to its unprecedented height of glory, but will outstrip the Reds in its successful achievement without bloodshed.

Shanghai, April 12, 1932.

Have the Diplomats Been Negotiating With the Wrong Persons?

The North-China Daily News, in reproducing the following story from the London Daily Mail referring to General Morris Abraham Cohen, suggested that the Powers in their recent negotiations had been dealing with the wrong persons, that better success might have been achieved if England had negotiated with Gen. Cohen and America with Paul Myron Linebarger.

"This is the story of Morris Abraham Cohen, Chinese War Lord and diplomatist, merchant and financier, reformer and idealist, who started life in poverty in the East End of London less than 40 years ago.

His astonishing career was revealed to a *Daily Mail* reporter by his brother, a Manchester merchant.

Cohen is the financial and diplomatic force behind modern China—his parents believe he is the real president of the country—and he holds the rank of general in the Chinese 19th Army, which is now engaged on the Shanghai front.

"He frequently corresponds with his parents in Manchester, and tells them that he has fervent hope that one day he may be instrumental in creating a united China under conditions of government similar to those of the Western Empires.

He started with no material advantage in life, his only assets being an incurable disposition for roving and a far-seeing appreciation of Orientals and sympathy for them.

"He knew many of these in the East End of London, and when in his Canadian travels he reached Alberta and settled in Edmonton as a real-estate dealer he became a friend of the Chinese settlers. In acting as counsellor and friend to those who found themselves in difficulties he came to know them and understand their ways.

"On the outbreak of the Great War Cohen is said to have mobilised a Chinese labor battalion which saw service in France. He came in contact with Chinese official who, at the close of the war, made him a member of a powerful and secret Chinese political organisation.

"Cohen went to China and, by his financial and organising ability, became a powerful factor in the rise of the Chinese Nationalist Party.

"He assisted in one of the escapes from China of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and, from being 'back-stage' assistant to the Chinese Nationalist leader he actually took on much of his political work.

"Now Cohen's commands are obeyed to the letter in the Chinese Nationalist movement.

"As an ambassador of trade between China and the West he is credited with having brought valuable orders to Great Britain.

"He was confindential adviser to Sun Fo, Sun Yat-sen's son, who conducted the Chinese economic mission to Britain in 1928.

"His parents, who live in Bury New Road, Manchester, watch the China-Japan war more closely than any family in Britain."

"Puppet" Government in Chapei Ousted by the Japanese Themselves

The atcivities of the so-called "District Maintenance Committee," which was established in the Chapei district under the protection of the Japanese military authorities, were brought to an end April 11 by a force of 60 Japanese soldiers occupying the building. Japanese Consular officials admitted that the plan of establishing a "puppet" government in Chapei had so far not been "conducive to peace and order." The real reason for the Japanese decision to abolish the 'puppet" regime is apparently the strong protest which had been lodged with the Japanese authorities April 9 by U. S. Consul General Cunningham. American Consular protests, inspired by complaints of local American companies, were made that the Chinese "puppet" regime, with the apparent connivance of the Japanese military, was trying to hold up all firms with property in the Chapei area for large sums of money under the guise of "protection". One large American concern which desired to remove a quantity of lumber and machinery from Chapei was notified that the property could not be moved unless the puppet regime was given $5,000. The American firm then reported the incident to the Consulate. The Japanese military action forestalled plans by Mayor Wu Teh-chen to arrest the leaders of the "puppet" government, who have in the meantime disappeared.

Chapei "Puppet" Government Wielded Strong Hand

The *China Press* (Shanghai) reports that a bold move to compel former residents of Chapei to return to their homes and to force shopowners and other businessmen of Chapei to immediately resume, has been made by the government which has been set up in Chapei, with the permission of the Japanese military authorities. Portions of Chapei have been plastered with large posters emanating from the Northern District Peace Preservation Committee, as the new administration styles itself, ordering all residents of Chapei who evacuated their homes during the recent hostilities, to return at once under penalty of having their property confiscated. The same warning is conveyed to Chapei businessmen through the posters.

The headquarters of the new Chapei government are at 67 Ming Li Road. Searchers are posted at all the thoroughfares on the border of Chapei and all those wishing to remove their goods are charged a rather heavy tax. Visitors, Chinese as well foreigners, are frequently turned back when they try to enter the district.

Many Chinese Factories Again in Operation

As for the present at least there seems to be no likelihood of a resumption of hostilities in the Shanghai area, the Chinese factories and mills are generally resuming operations on a scale approaching that existing before January 28. Out of a total of 560 factories and other industrial concerns within the Settlement and on extra-Settlement roads, 466 are now again in operation. The Japanese cotton mills have so far not resumed operations, but they have engaged a small force of Chinese workers to clean up the machinery and attempts will be made by them to recruit the necessary Chinese labor to start work in the near future.

Who's Who in China

Chang Kuang-yu, college president; born at Kunghsien, Honan, in 1896; attended Tsinghua College, 1911-17; went to America where he studied mining at Colorado Mining College, and later was transferred to Missouri Mining College from which he received his B. Sc degree, 1918-21; studied at Columbia University and received his pratical experience at several places in North Michigan, 1922-23; returning to China in 1923 fall, he was appointed president of the Tsiao-tso Mining College, Honan, 1923-26; dean of the Chungshan University, Honan, 1927; acting Reconstruction Commissioner, Honan, 1928; chief secretary to Tsinghua College, 1929-30; President of the Honan University, Kaifeng, 1930-31; now president of Tsiao-tso Mining College, Honan: address: Tsiao-tso Mining College, Tsao-tso, Honan; permanent address: Hweikuochen, Yenshih Hsien, Honan.

Chang Kuang-yu
張廣輿字仲魯

張廣輿，字仲魯，河南琪縣人，年三十七歲，一九一一至一七年入青華學校，一九一八至二一年赴美留學入柯森拉杜礦科學校，再轉入密蘇里礦科學校，得學士學位焉，一九二三年秋回國，任河南焦作礦務學校校長，一九二七年，調任河南中山大學教務長，一九二八年，代理河南建設委員，一九二九至三〇年，充青華學校秘書長，一九三〇至三一年，長河南大學，現任焦作礦務學校校長。

French Police Raid "Fashionable" Gambling Resort

Whether the recent change in the French Consulate General in Shanghai presages a campaign to clean up the French Concession morally remains to be seen, but at any rate the French Police early on Sunday morning, April 10 descended on a gambling resort at 714 Avenue Joffre, the patrons of which were surprised while indulging in the game of chemin-de-fer. Among the arrests was that of a man named Guinsbourg, alleged tenant of the house, and five Russians said to be croupiers. Their names were given as Haikin, Marassanoff, Chisman, Fonareff and Goudziniatsky. Well-dressed foreign women and men in evening apparel were in the premises when the police entered, completely taken off their guard, and made not the slightest sign of resistance. They were released after their names and addresses were taken. Whether any action will be taken against them in their respective consulates is not yet known, but Guinsbourg, who has figured previously prominently in local sporting circles, and his colleagues were brought before the Second Special District Court.

Soviets Building New Car Shops at Chita

Work has been commenced in Chita, Eastern Siberia, on the construction of new shops for the building and repair of railway locomotives and the construction of freight cars. The new shops, when constructed, according to a telegram from Irkutsk, will build annually 180 locomotives and 14,000 freight cars in addition to other railway equipment; 10,000 workers will be employed in the shops which are scheduled to start operations some time this year. The Soviet Government has appropriated 75,000,000 roubles for the construction.

No. 77.

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Men and Events

Carl Meinhardt, U. S. Consul at Tsinanfu, has been assigned by the State Department to Shanghai.

P. S. Hopkins, president of the Shanghai Power Company, departed for Yokohama beginning of the week.

A slight earthquake rocked Nanking and Hankow and other cities along the Yangtsze on the afternoon of April 6.

Brooke Dolan delivered a lecture "Big Game Hunting on the Tibetan Border" before the Royal Asiatic Society, Shanghai, April 14.

Dr. H. H. Kung, former Minister of Industry, has been appointed Special Commissioner for the study of industries abroad.

Guy C. Stockton has been appointed head of the department of English of the School of Commerce, University of Shanghai.

The educational budget for Kiangsu province for 1932-3 was fixed at $4,300,000 at a meeting of the Kiangsu Provincial Government April 6.

General Huang Pin-heng, the commander of China's aviation force, tendered his resignation April 9 and left Nanking for Shanghai the next morning.

The Yokohama Specie Bank shipped $2,000,000 in gold bullion to the United States for overseas account on the s.s. *Hiye Maru* which sailed from Kobe April 4.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates the winter wheat crop, as of April 1, at 458,000,000 bushels, as against a last year's crop of 787,000,000 bushels.

General Han Fu-chu, Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government, end of last week proceeded from Tsinan to the mountain resort of Chienfushan on a holiday.

The *China Times* reports that three wealthy merchants of Wushih lost property valued at $300,000 when the steam launch carrying their precious cargo was looted by Taihu pirates about a week ago.

A recent telegram from Germany stated that the workers in the Poldi Ammunition Works in Magdeburg successfully obstructed the shipment of a large consignment of arms destined for Japan.

E. F. Harris, the new president of the Shanghai Rotary Club, took over the office formally from Dr. Fong Sec, the retiring president, at a meeting of the Rotarians at the Hotel Metropole April 7.

Chao S. Bok, member of the committee of the Legislative Yuan of the Nationalist Government, has recently been appointed Chief Procurator of the Third Branch of the Kiangsu High Court in Shanghai.

The death occurred in Moscow April 12 of Professor M. J. Pergament, who for a long time was connected with the Soviet Embassy in Peiping. He was the author of a book entitled "The Legation Quarter—Its Legal Status."

A huge haul of contraband narcotics of 24,000 ounces, valued at Gold $1,000,000 was discovered in New York April 9 while unloading the French liner *Ile de France*. The drugs had been packed in cases, being camouflaged as toys.

Dr. Harold Rugg of Columbia University, delivered lectures on April 13 and April 14 at the Shanghai Y.M.C.A., 123 Boulevard de Montigny, on "The Myth of Nordic Superiority" and "Public Opinion—how created and controlled."

The death occurred in Shanghai April 7, of the widow of the late Ma Soo, a close friend and associate of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Mrs. Ma was buried at the International Cemetery alongside her husband, who died in Peiping about a year ago.

A movement is on foot in Chinese circles to erect a costly memorial to the late Lieutenant Robert Short, who lost his life in the celebrated aerial battle at Soochow February 22 last. One Chinesee organization alone has contributed $30,000 to the memorial fund.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg was re-elected President of Germany April 11 by a substantial majority, securing almost 6,000,000 more votes than his chief opponent, Herr Adolph Hitler, leader of the Nationalist Socialists, or Nazis, as they are generally known.

Carl Von Weigand and Lady Drummond Hay were passengers by airplane to Hankow from Shanghai April 12. Mr. Von Weigand will probably proceed to Chungking. Lady Drummond Hay will be the guest of Lady Hewlett, wife of the British Consul General at Hankow.

A French Court at Versailles (near Paris) decided April 9 in a case where a Chinese restaurant keeper was charged with gambling that the game of mahjongg did not come within that category as the eventual result of a game was dependent upon the skill of of the players as much as on chance.

Nearly 5,000 workers of the Kiangnan Arsenal, which closed shortly after the beginning of Sino-Japanese hostilities here, received tickets to their native homes April 7. Many of the ex-workers have departed, while others are preparing to leave in the event they are unable to find work elsewhere.

One of the results of the present slump in business in Shanghai has been to upset the normal rate of exchange between dollars and taels which usually stands at about 73 taels per 100 dollars. The rate has gone down to almost 70 taels per 100 dollars. A similar situation existed at the time of the Revolution in 1911-12.

The Chinan University, the buildings of which are within the areas now occupied by the Japanese forces, has established a department in Canton to accommodate students of the University who have been compelled to suspend their studies since the withdrawal of the Chinese forces from the Shanghai and Woosung area.

Dr. Ben Dorfman of the department of economics of California University arrived in Shanghai this week for a visit before returning to his home in Berkeley. Dr. Dorfman has been in North China and Manchuria for several months making a special study of conditions in that area. He is staying at the Foreign Y. M. C. A. while in Shanghai.

The U. S. Department of State has announced that although certain minor Legations might be discontinued in view of the present world-wide financial depression there has been at no time any intention to discontinue the Legation at Peking (Peiping), as had been intimated might be the case in recent telegrams from Washington.

Mrs. Camille Geary filed suit in New York, March 3 for a divorce from John R. Geary, connected with the General Electric Company in Japan. Mrs. Geary asks Yen 50,000 a year in alimony and Yen 20,000 for attorney fees. She further alleges that Mr. Geary owes her a sum of $512,000, which was originally her property and which her husband induced her to sign over to him.

R. Laurenz, Shanghai manager of Carlowitz & Co. largest German firm in Shanghai, departed from Shanghai, during the week, accompanied by Mrs. Laurenz, for Europe, planning to spend five months' leave in Italy, Switzerland, Germany and England. Mrs. Laurenz is one of the most active club-women in the city. She was a popular head of the American Association of University Women for two years and has been identified with Joint Committee and American Women's Club activities.

Charles Dailey, formerly correspondent of *The Chicago Tribune* in Peiping and later in Shanghai, is recovering from a serious operation which occasioned his return to the United States late last year. Upon arrival in America, Mr. and Mrs. Dailey went to Johns Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore where Mr. Dailey was operated on for prostate gland trouble. Since leaving the hospital they have resided at the Home Lawn Mineral Springs Sanitarium at Martinsville, Ind.

Loyang Conference Firm on Resisting Attacks on China's Integrity

The following two important resolutions with regard to measures for the resistance of alien aggression in China were carried by an overwhelming majority at the second regular session of the National Emergency Conference at Loyang, the temporary capital of China, at Loyarg April 9:

(1) That the National Government shall employ military as well as diplomatic means to resist to the very end any attempt on the part of alien enemies to violate or interfere with the political independence and territorial and administrative integrity of China, and shall refuse to contract any treaty with any power which is contrary to the principle as above stipulated; and that during the period when the National Government is carrying out her duties in accordance with the above mentioned principle, the entire populace of the Nation shall, irrespective of Party, class and decree, give unlimited support to the Government.

(2) That during the Emergency Period, the diplomatic policy of the National Government shall be to co-operate in every way with those friendly powers which are upholding international justice and the sanctity of the League Covenant, the Nine Power Treaty, and the Paris Pact, so that the sympathy of the friendly powers and consequently the permanent peace of the Far East may be secured.

General Ma Chan-san Hurls Defiance at Japanese

General Ma Chan-san, after breaking with the Japanese, fled to Taheiho during the week, from which place he addressed a long telegram to General Chang Kai-shek and other national leaders, a copy of which was received in Shanghai by Chu Ching-lan, head of the Flood Relief Commission. The telegram is too long for reproduction here, but the following extracts will show that General Ma has definitely broken with the Japanese:

"By temporarily mingling with the Japs as though I had turned my back on my fatherland, I could thus preserve and make use of opportunity that might be in store for me to carry out my original purpose and recover the lost territories from Japs. During more than 40 days contact with Japs I have eye-witnessed the turn of events leading up to the installation by the Japs of the puppet government of Manchoukuo and all their secret plans which have been made for the annexation by the Japs of China's Northeast Provinces.

"Although the Japs declared that Manchoukuo was established purely on the basis of self-determination of the people of the NE, the whole country has been seething with revolt against the new govt. and Japs. Even some of the Chinese officials remaining at Changchun are remaining simply because they are under the compulsion of the Japanese military.

"On March 10 the Japanese called an important conference of leading officials of Manchoukuo including myself. One important matter brought up was the naturalization of Japanese as citizens of Manchoukuo on the same basis as Chinese and Koreans. Next question brought up was the control of police establishment. I opposed Japanese control of police establishment in Heilungkiang, telling them it would cause misunderstanding. Finally Japs agreed not enforce for three months.

"March 16, Honjo went to Heilungkiang to inspect war front. He assured me that Japs prepared establish their control at any sacrifice throughout three N. E. provinces. Those who offered resistance against Japanese or Manchoukuo will be suppressed ruthlessly.

"All schemes and plans of defence against Japan's two major potential enemies have been worked out and are ready to be put into effect immediately in case of necessity. Secret treaties and arrangement made with Manchoukuo place Japan in supreme control all lands, communications, education, etc., of the Northeast. Puppet Government decided that all land which has owned by old Chinese officials, civilian and military, are confiscated by the government. All persons owning large tracts must sell half at price fixed by government. All open land belonging to the government must be opened up immediately for the immigration of Japanese and Korean peasants.

"Japanese military and propagandists spared no efforts to create false public opinion both in China and abroad regarding real situation. "Japanese studiously trying to drive out of Manchuria or kill all Chinese educated persons or those who possess patriotic sentiments. Everything indicates Japanese working determinedly toward annexation of China's three Northeastern Provinces and are ready to disturb the world's peace in order to accomplish their ambitions if necessary. It is unnecessary to state that Japanese claims about self-determination being respected in Manchuria are untrue. Manchoukuo was established purely and exclusively by coercive means and as the result of long Japanese intrigue and military force.

"I, Ma Chang-shan, simple military man, am ashamed of my ignorance. But I was entrusted by the people to protect the border territories. I have risked my life to discharge my duties All kinds of scandals have been heaped on my head. I have been patient with the betrayers of China. Now I intend to push the campaign of salvation to the limit with all the power at my command.

"I have crossed the river and burned the boat. I have no alternative except to fight the Japanese to the end. I have unburdened myself of all the facts. I trust my fellow countrymen will now understand and know my true self."

(*SEAL*) MA CHAN-SAN,

Chairman, Heilungkiang Prov. Govt.

Taheiho on Amur.

Japanese Forces to Remain Permanently Near Shanhaikwan

A *Kuo Min* message from Shanhaikwan April 11 stated that the so-called Mukden-Shanhaikwan Railway Administration which, under the protection of an armored train, has been operating a passenger service on the Chinchow-Chaoyang branch railway since April 5 has been compelled to suspend direct traffic on the branch line due to the presence of a strong force of loyalists near Chaoyang, the terminus of the Line in south-eastern Jehol border. It is stated that the Japanese military have decided to station permanently a large Japanese force between Suichung and Shanhaikwan. Japanese police stations are also to be established.

Asia Realty Co. Shows Healthy Condition

The balance sheet of the Asia Realty Co. for the year ending December 31, 1931, printed copies of which were distributed in Shanghai during the week, shows that the company has Tls. 16,405,454,26 of assets of which Tls. 14,937,100.97 is represented by freehold land and buildings. The company made a profit for the year of Tls. 741,166,19. Since the issuance of the balance sheet, the Company has declared and paid a final dividend and share bonus equivalent to 10% on the par value of the Common "A" and Common "B" Shares. This is in addition to the 5% interim stock dividend paid last July, and makes a total dividend of 15% for the year 1931.

Anderson & Ferroggiaro Open New Service Station

The new show room and service station of Anderson & Ferroggiaro,, Fed. Inc., agents for General Motors. at the corner of Avenue Foch and Avenue du Roi Albert, Shanghai, was opened April 9. The new showroom contains a fine display of the General Motors' productions, Cadillacs, LaSalle and Buicks. The service station is fully equipped with new American apparatus, including Bendix-Cowdrey brake-testing, pneumatic lift and lubricating, spark plug testers, etc. There are also well-equipped forge, coppersmith and woodworking shops.

Shanghai Ratepayers Hold Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of Shanghai Ratepayers (taxpayers) was held April 13. There was not this year any special subject before the meeting and it was on the whole a a rather tame affair. The retiring Chairman of the Council, General E. B. Macnaghten, took advantage of the opportunity to ciriticize very severely the Special District Courts in the International Settlement, particularly in that they allowed the enforcement of the criminal law to collapse in reference to offenses committed in connection with the anti-Japanese boycott.

American Being Tried on Charge of Smuggling Opium to U. S. A.

The trial of Paul S. Crawley (who gained fame some years back as being the first importer of American icecream to China) on a charge of smuggling 55 tins of opium from China to the United States on the American army transport *Chaumont*, was begun in the U. S. Court for China April 12 before Judge Milton D. Purdy. District Attorney Sellett is prosecuting. Crawley is being defended by C. P. Holcomb and J. B. Davies. There are four counts in the indictment against Crawley.

Foreign Cotton Waste Mill in Chapei Destroyed by Fire

The cotton waste mill belonging to Viloudaki & Co., situated in Chapei near the Markham road bridge, was completely destroyed by a fire which broke out on the night of April 10. The fire raged for more than three hours. In addition to the mill itself, an adjoining godown was partially destroyed before the Sinza Road fire brigade was able to bring the flames under control. No news is available as to how the fire originated.

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A
DOCTOR'S PRESCRIPTION
FOR
BABIES AND CHILDREN UP TO SIX

Though it is a generally accepted conviction among modern parents that the less medicine a child has to take, the better, it is also a fact that nature is often a sluggard and needs outside assistance.

Very few children do not at some time need that little intestinal attention which all parents know is essential to their welfare and as a preventive measure against the troubles that usually follow constipation.

For this purpose Baby's Own Tablets are offered with every confidence. This children's health-guard embodies a physician's prescription, specially designed to meet the requirements of babies and children up to about six. Baby's Own Tablets are pleasant in taste and appearance. They dispel stomach troubles and constipation gently but surely, check diarrhoea, expel worms, allay feverishness, colds and croup. During teething they are a real boon, easing pain and thus inducing sound natural sleep, although they are guaranteed to contain no opiates or harmful drugs. Wise parents are never without Baby's Own Tablets.

Col. Stimson in Europe to Study Far Eastern Situation

Colonel Henry L. Stimson, U. S. Secretary of State, sailed from New York for Europe April 8, principally with the object of attending the Disarmament Conference in Geneva, but advices from Washington indicate that he will take advantage of the opportunity to meet the Foreign Ministers of the various European countries with the object of seeking to establish an economic entente among these countries having interests in the Far East. He will inform himself, it is said, on measures which the European Powers can take to protect the Kellogg-Briand Pact with reference to the aims of Japan in China. He will also seek information on the attitude of the European powers with regard to the future status of the new state of Manchukuo and the existing situation at Shanghai.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Only Yesterday in the U.S.A.

Only Yesterday, An Informal History of the Nineteen-twenties, By Frederick Lewis Allen; Harper and Brothers, New York.

Any accurate history of the United States for as brief a period as ten years must, if it is at all faithful—and this book is—portray a bombastic panorama, amazing and amusing alike to one thoroughly familiar with the American scene, or to one who knows his America only sketchily.

The friendliness of Harding, and his desire to be neighborly—to the boys from Marion, to the men from campaign headquarters, to the American public in general—and the easy graft which his affability and the disinterest of the people at large encouraged are surprising at a distance of a few years and ten thousand miles. One interesting bit of squirming that came out in the eventual uncovering of the conditions of the Harding administration was the attempt of Mr. Sinclair's confidential secretary to state when asked to explain a conversation in which he had mentioned a payment of $68,000, that there must have been some misunderstanding, that he had not stated $68,000, but that what he had really said was six or eight cows, so easily misinterpreted for sixty-eight thous. However, the rascality of one or twelve or a hundred politicians, pointed though it may be, is not of so much note as the complacency of a country that could turn its head resolutely from the denouement of such scandals with the attitude that somehow it wasn't quite good form to bring them out in the light, that it was unpatriotic, cast discredit on the government, and, horrible epithet, that those who pushed these investigations were "nothing better than Bolsheviki."

It must, too, be an unusal country and unusual times that produce the curious inter-borrowing between religion and business that existed. Success and millions acquired a mystic reverence, and churches resorted to advertising and salesmanship to "sell" church attendance to prospective members. One church seriously offered "an engraved certificate of investment in preferred capital stock in the Kingdom of God" as an inducement toward contributing one hundred dollars to its building fund; and Bruce Barton could interest his public in religion by opining that Jesus was "not only the most popular dinner guest in Jerusalem and an outdoor man, but a great executive."

Particularly of note in this brief history is the delineation of the hysteria of the great Florida land boom, the would-be Riviera of America, that had its inspiration in the great Florida sunshine and its disastrous culmination in two sweeping hurricanes in which the soothing tropic wind, so patronizingly exploited, devastated practically the entire scene of the debâcle. The tale is told of one man who bought two small islets of marshy mangrove, almost submerged at high tide, which he expected to dredge and develop. The first day lots in this proposed development were offered to the public G. $3,000,000 worth were sold. A piece of land near Miami purchased in 1896 for G. $25 was reputed to have sold in 1925 for G. $150,000. A strip in Palm Beach which had been secured for G. $240,000 about ten years before the boom, was estimated to have raised in value by 1925 to G. $4,000,000. It was stupendous, breath-taking, but it collapsed utterly, and the forlorn owners in the end had nothing but their land, their taxes and assessments, their half-begun "developments"—and their sunshine.

But Americans were by no means cured. They had not even learned a lesson. They rushed gaspingly from the madness of the Florida boom to the greater, infinitely more stupendous madness of the great Bull market of 1929, that skyrocketed stocks with utter disregard of intrinsic value, and that would not and could not be curbed. During the rise certain stocks opened at 10, 12, 20 points higher than they had closed the preceding day, only to rise again by gigantic bounds during the day. Each set-back of the market was taken by the mass of buyers not as a warning that conditions of the country might not be sound, or that an eventual collapse might possibly be impending, but as a good time to buy. Stocks, regardless of their real worth, that had soared to 300, might easily soar, and in the not too distant future, to 500. The thing was to buy—to buy on margin, to buy

any way you could—but to buy. American Can jumped from 77 on March 3, 1928 to 181 7/8 on September 3, 1929. General Electric jumped in the same period from 128 3/4 to 396 1/4; Montgomery Ward from 132 3/4 to 466 1/2; Radio from 94 1/2 to 505—and none of the jumps had any basis in increased actual value of the stocks!

Such facts as these Mr. Allen has collected—not forgetting as he goes the Coolidge popularity, the shifting reactions toward the "noble experiment," the gangster, the racketeer, the acclaim accorded popular heroes of sport and adventure, the super-salesman, the shifting morals. This view of the American scene that shifts so swiftly from the lofty idealism immediately following the war through waves of mental and moral depression into reactions of greedy exultation, leading eventually to the low ebb of the very lean 1930, should be of considerable interest to stranger or native who is amazed at, or intrigued by, the spectacle of America.

G. B.

Grand Duke Cyril to See Shanghai Regiment Film

The *Shanghai Times* of April 10, after recording that the Grand Duke Cyril Romanoff, who has proclaimed himself the emperor of all the Russias since 1924, and who resides at present at his villa at St. Briak in the south of France, near Nice, says that at some future date the Grand Duke will have the opportunity (and will be pleased) to see the U.F.A. sound film of the presentation of the colors to the newly-formed Russian Regiment serving the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai, as among the men of the regiment are many supporters of the White Russian movement. A copy of the film, which was taken at the review, is being forwarded to the Grand Duke by the White Russian Community here. The picture will be shown in the presence of the Grand Duke, and his son, Grand Duke Vladimir, who is claimed to be the heir to the Russian throne, and other members of the family,—and they are looking forward to the day when the Romanoff regime will be re-established.

League Commissioners Shown Original Treaty of 1905 at Nanking

One of the incidents in connection with the return visit on April 7 of the League Enquiry Commissioners to Nanking for the purpose of taking the train at Pukow for Peiping was that they were rushed by launch to Hsiakwan and from there proceeded in motor cars to the official residence of the Foreign Minister, Dr. Lo Wen-kan, who showed them what were described as original copies of the Treaty of 1905, together with the minutes. These, it is stated, proved conclusively that nothing was mentioned in the Treaty or the minutes concerning the alleged clause in which China agreed not to construct railways parallel to the South Manchuria Railway.

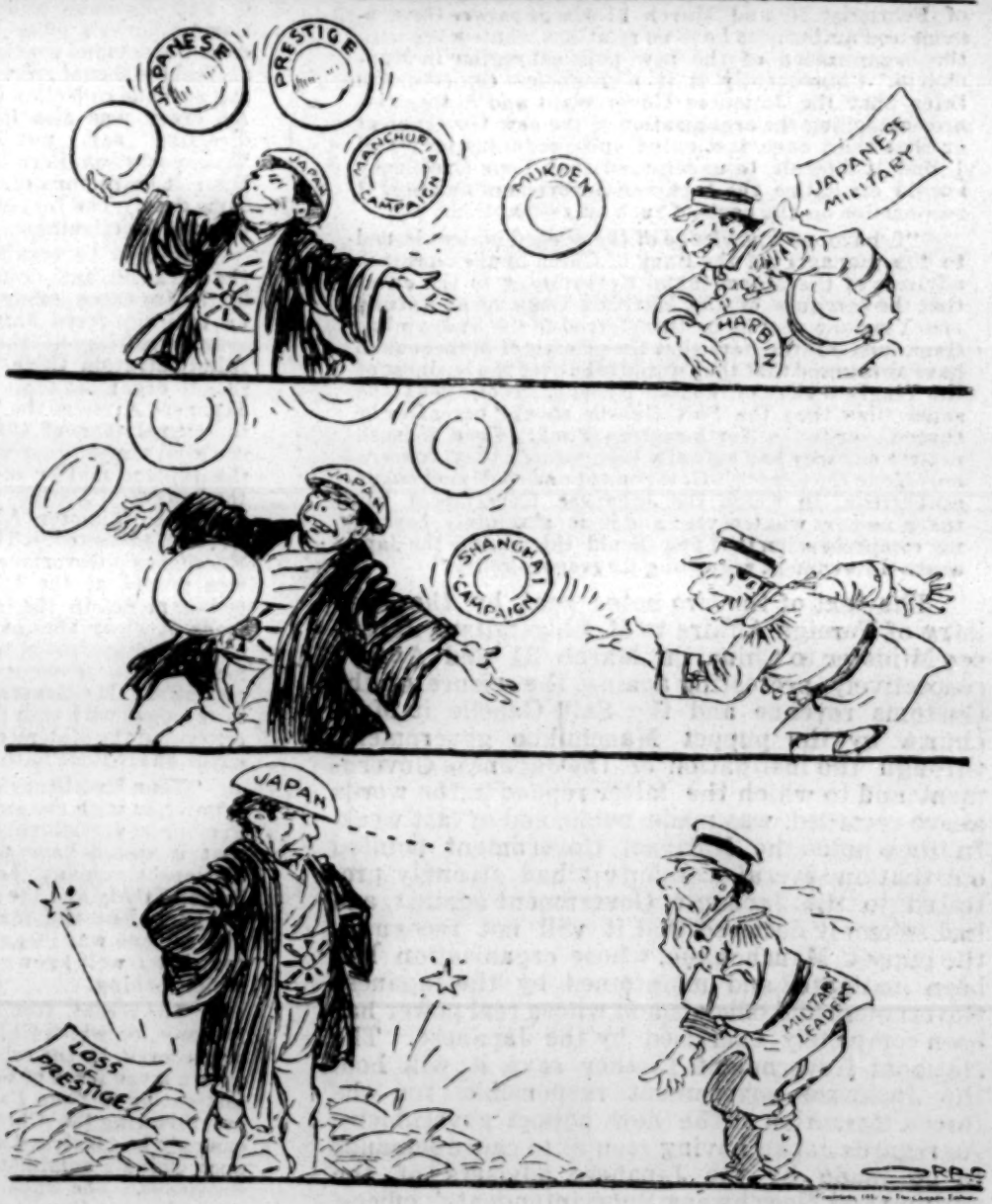
When the Commissioners were in Tokyo the Japanese Government had shown them what were purported to be original copies of the 1905 agreement in which China was declared to have agreed, in the minutes, not to construct any parallel lines. The Japanese are alleged to have stated that the Chinese copy of the treaty had been lost.

After the Commissioners had left Nanking for Hankow, Foreign Office officials looked through the archives and, it is declared, found the original copy of the treaty.

Interviewed by *Reuter* aboard the s.s. *Loong Wo*, Lord Lytton expressed in clear-cut terms his opinion regarding the reported objection of the Manchukuo Government to Dr. Wellington Koo accompanying the Commissioners to Manchuria. He stated that the Commission had been appointed by the League to investigate conditions in Manchuria and had full power to decide who may or may not accompany them. The Commission would not permit anyone else to dictate to them in that respect.

Asked if the Commission would accept invitations from the new Manchurian regime to official functions, thereby recognizing the Manchukuo Government, Lord Lytton replied that the Commission only knew that the Governments of China and Japan were recognized by the League and the world. The Commission could not recognize any Government not recognised by the League, or by other governments.

OVERDOING THE ACT



—*CHICAGO TRIBUNE*

Admiral Bristol Will Retire On April 16

Announcement was made in Washington during the week by the War Department that Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, recently in command of the American fleet in Far East waters and one-time High Commissioner to Turkey, will retire from active duty on April 16. Admiral Bristol's diplomatic ability has won him world fame and he was particularly to the fore during the China trouble of 1927.

THE MANCHOUKOU "PUPPET" GOVERNMENT'S TROUBLES CONTINUE

(*Continued from page 211*)

ments in the various organs of the Manchoukuo government additional Japanese may be placed, as 3,000 Japanese backed by militarists and politicians have applied for employment as advisers.

A distinctive example of how the Japanese attempt to camouflage their hidden hand was the reply sent by Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Minister to China, under date of April 6, to notes of protest by Dr. Lo Wen-kan, Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated March 31 and April 1, against the Manchurian independence movement, in particular the handling of maritime customs and the salt gabelle. In his reply, Mr. Shigemitsu said:

"As has already been stated in my communications of February 28 and March 21, the Japanese Government and authorities have no relations whatsoever with the organization of the new political regime in Manchuria. Consequently it is a groundless conjecture to infer that the Japanese Government and authorities are controlling the organization of the new Government or that they have instigated such organization; and I find it difficult to understand that Your Excellency should criticitize the Japanese Government and hold it responsible on the basis of such an assumption.

"I have no knowledge of the alleged notices issued to the manager of the Bank of China by the Japanese advisers of the Manchoukuo Government to the effect that the revenues of the Maritime Customs at Antung and Yingkow should be transferred to the Kuanyinhao Bank and of the fact that the officials of Manchoukuo have announced that they would take over the business of the Yingkow office of the Salt Gabelle, ordering, at the same time that the Salt Gabelle should hereafter be turned over to the North-eastern Bank. Even if such notices or order had actually been issued, they concern only Your Excellency's Government and the Manchoukuo authorities, in which the Japanese Government has taken no part whatsoever: and it is absolutely beyond my comprehension that you should interrogate the Japanese Government regarding its responsibility."

The text of the two notes sent by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to M. Shigemitsu, Japanese Minister to China, on March 31 and April 1 respectively, protesting against the seizure of the Customs revenue and the Salt Gabelle in Manchuria by the puppet Manchukuo government, through the instigation of the Japanese Government and to which the latter replied in the words above recorded, was made public end of last week. In these notes the National Government pointed out that on several occasions it had strongly protested to the Japanese Government against, and had solemnly declared that it will not recognize, the puppet Manchoukuo, whose organization had been instigated and maintained by the Japanese Government and officials and whose real power has been completely exercised by the Japanese. The National Government further says it will hold the Japanese government responsible for the forced formation of the new puppet government. As regards Japan having seen fit to cause demands to be made by the Japanese advisers of the Antung and Newchwang Superintendents' offices, acting for the puppet government, on the Bank of China of the two places for the handing over of the customs reuenue held by it to the Tung San Sheng Kuan Yin Hao, the note of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs points out that such act constitutes a flagrant violation of the integrity of the Chinese Maritime Customs and is clear evidence that the Japanese Government and officials in the name of the so-called Japanese advisers are really administering the puppet government; and that the anti-governmental acts of the puppet government are really instigated by the Japanese Government and officials. The responsibility for the violation of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Nine-Power Treaty, and the resolutions of the League must therefore rest completely with the Japanese Government, the Chinese Note declares.

The complete text of the Chinese Foreign Ministry's note on the seizure of the Manchurian salt inspectorate is as follows:

"Monsieur le Ministre,—I have the honor to call Your Excellency's attention to a report of the most serious nature received by this Ministry to the effect that the Chief Secretary of the Salt Commissioner's office of the socalled Manchukuo, accompanied by four secretaries and some 20 Salt guards and local policemen lately approached the Yinkow Salt District Inspectorate, handing the official in charge there an order, dated March 25, from the Finance Minister of the so-called Manchukuo, demanding of him to transfer the affairs of Salt Revenue collection and auditing to the Salt Commissioner's office by March 28. From the same date, the demand continued, the Eastern Province Bank at Yinkow should receive payments of all proceeds from salt revenue collection in place of the Bank of China. An order was also issued by the Salt Commissioner, directing salt merchants to apply for Salt Transportation Permits at his office instead of at the District Inspectorate, the order to take effect on the same date. The Inspectorate, therefore, was compelled to cease functioning.

"It may be recalled, in this connection, that with the invasion and occupation of the Eastern Provinces by the Japanese Army since September 18 last a rule by military force has been imposed upon the occupied area, resulting in the overthrowing of the Chinese Administration there, and the setting up of all kinds of illegal organizations. The subsequent seizure by the Japanese Army of the Yinkow Salt Revenue amounting to several tens of thousands of dollars, for the use of the local puppet governments set up by Japan formed the subject matter of a Note sent to the Secretariat of the League of Nations on November 4 last by our chief Delegate, Minister Alfred Sze. Subsequently, Mr. Pu Yi was abducted in Tientsin by certain agents of Your Excellency's Government and in March of the year, he was placed at the head of a puppet government My Government, in the several statements issued, has made it clear that as this rebellious organanization is merely a disguised appendage to the Japanese Government, my Government cannot recognize any of its illegal activities. My Government has, in the repeated protests lodged with your Government and Your Excellency, reiterated the statement that the responsibility for the whole affair rests with the Japanese Government.

"Your Excellency's Government in repudiating any connection with the puppet organization in the Eastern Provinces, undoubtedly seeks to evade any responsibility that it would have to assume under the League of Nations' Covenant, the Kellogg Peace Pact, the Nine-Power Treaty and the several resolutions passed by the League. But the fact that the puppet Manchukuo government was illegally set up by the Japanese military is too well known to the world to permit of any whitewashing.

"The recent forcible seizure of the Yinkow Salt Revenue, on which Chinese Internal and Foreign loans are secured, by the rebels under the puppet Manchukuo with a large force of Salt guards and policemen, at the instigation of Your Excellency's Government, thereby overthrowing the Chinese Salt Administration there, can only be construed as another case of infringement upon China's administrative integrity in the Eastern Provinces. The whole responsibility for such disregard of the League Covenants and the Nine-Power Treaty, and such flagrant violation of the League's resolutions shall again rest with Your Excellency's Government. I am compelled, therefore, to lodge with Your Excellency this solemn protest and to request that Your Excellency will be good enough to communicate by telegraph with Your Excellency's Government with a view to ordering the immediate return of the seized Yinkow Salt Revenue to the Chinese Yinkow Salt District Inspectorate so that the latter many continue to discharge its duties. An early reply is awaited by my Government. (Signed) Lo Wen-kan, Minister of Foreign Affairs."

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"It is essential, in the interest of Chinese and foreign creditors, that the administrative integrity of the Chinese Maritime Customs should not be tampered with in any way," declared Mr. Lo Tsung-yee, Chinese Minister to Denmark, in a letter which received prominence in the *Manchester Guardian* April 8. After a lengthy review of the history of the Chinese Maritime Customs, Mr. Lo declared that it is the settled policy of Japan to deprive China of her control over the Manchurian Customs. Japan's "ruthless, wanton aggression" in Shanghai, he says, has already wrought havoc with domestic bonds, and a blow at the Customs, "the backbone of Chinese finance," would be disastrous to the loan issues at home and abroad. Stressing the international aspect of the question. Mr. Lo said that the interested Powers should make their attitude unmistakably clear and adopt appropriate steps forthwith to prevent Japan confronting the world again with a *fait accompli*, before it is too late.

Chinese Representatives Re-Elect Five Councillors

The Chinese Representatives Assembly met at the Banker's Club in Shanghai April 11 and re-elected the five Chinese councillors at present sitting on the Shanghai Municipal Council. Elections were also held for committeemen.

The five councillors re-elected are Messrs. Yu Ya-ching, managing director of San Peh Shipping Company; L. T. Yuen, managing director of Ning-Shao Shipping Company; Singloh Hsu, general manager of National Commercial Bank; O. S. Lieu, manager of Portland Cement Company and other firms; and T. D. Woo, general manager of Bank of Communications.

The six Chinese committeemen, four of whom were re-elected, are Messrs. K. H. Ling, general secretary of Bankers Association and former vice minister of finance; Tsuyee Pei, manager, local branch Bank of China: T. S. Chen, attorney at law; Chien Lung-chang, chairman of Shanghai Street Unions Association; Woo Yun-chai, general manager of Kincheng Bank Corporation: and Kwok Sun, manager of Wing On Company. Messrs. Pei and Kwok are the new committeemen, replacing Messrs. Li Ming and J. C. Chin.

The meeting, attended by 58 of the 81 representatives of the Assembly, was presided over by C. M. Shu, chairman of the Chinese Ratepayers Association who in a speech stressed that the Settlement "lacks definite safeguards" and appealed for consideration of the problem of security by the meeting.

The chief resolutions passed at the meeting asked the temporary exemption of taxes by the Municipal Council north of Soochow Creek (that is, Hongkew). The questions of compensation to Chinese merchants in Hongkew and exemption from taxes south of Soochow Creek were also discussed.

The new regulation of the Shanghai Power Company which requires a monthly electricity charge of at least Tls. 3.75 was condemned by the meeting, which decided to petition the Council to order the company to declare that regulation null and void. The ballots for the 27 new executives of the association resulted as follows: Messrs. Chu Hui-sen, Chang Yi-chen, Shih Liang-tsai, Wang Shiao-lai, Yu Hua-lung, C. M. Shu, Shen Tien-hsing, Hu Feng-hsiang, Tsao Tze-kung, Wang Han-liang, Shih Tze-kwun, Chang Hwen-hai, Feng Shao-san, Pei Ying-ching, Yu Chung-shien, Chen Tso-ching, Chen Chi-chen, King Jen-hsiang, Tsi Yu-su, Wu Tze-hou, Wang Yen-sung, Wen Lang-ting, Shu Yun-tso, Li Peh-han, Wang Wei-ying, Tung Chen-lung and Yuen Ching-tsu.

A tormenting cough interferes with your daily work, and makes you depressed and listless. Are you waiting for your bronchial catarrh to pass off of itself? Do not suffer longer than is necessary, but take

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Regulations Governing Participation of Foreign Capital in Chinese Enterprises

A set of measures regulating the mode in which foreign capital and experts are to be invited and utilized for the industrial development of China has been drafted by the Ministry of Industry for submission to the Executive Yuan. These measures have been formulated in accordance with a resolution of the 1st plenary session of the 4th Central Executive Committee, according to *Kuo Min*, are based upon the following fundamental principles adopted at the same session:

"I. In order to ensure the gradual realization of our late Leader's 'Plan for the Industrialization of China', the National Government, in so far as it is compatible with the principle of equality and reciprocity and does not involve any impairment of China's sovereignty and administrative integrity, may utilize foreign capital and experts to explore the country's natural resources, to develop the people's economic well-being, as well as to promote international welfare.

"2. For the realization of the general principles set forth in the preceding paragraph, agreements shall be entered into with the interested Powers to attain equality and reciprocity in their respective Law and Tariffs."

The Ministry's draft measures provide for three different methods whereby foreign capital and experts may be utilized for the development of domestic industries, namely, (1) joint Chinese and foreign enterprises, (2) Chinese Government enterprises operated by means of foreign loans, and (3) special concessions tc be granted to foreign interests.

It is stipulated that industrial corporations formed in accordance with these measures must conform strictly to Chinese Company Law, the Chinese Labor Law and other kindred laws and ordinances. At least 51 per cent of the total number of shares of companies formed under this plan must be held by the Chinese. A majority of the members of the Board of Directors must be Chinese. The Chairman of the Board as well as the General Manager must also be Chinese.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re.

Estate

of

ROBERT McCAULEY SHORT

Deceased

Cause No. 3451

Special Proceedings No. 777

NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Robert McCauley Short, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before October 9th, 1932, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China, March 31, 1932.

James B. Davies,
c/o Schuhl, Davies & N. E. Lurton,
141 Szechuen Road,
Shanghai.

In the United States Court for China

In re.

Estate

of

JOHN WALL ALLEN

Deceased

Cause No. 3424

Special Proceedings No. 774

NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN WALL ALLEN, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before October 23, 1932, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China.

March 28, 1932.

Thomas Jefferson Whitaker.
c/o British Cigarette Co.
Shanghai.

General Ma Chan-shan Continues to Be an Enigma

Neither the Chinese people nor the Japanese government seem to be able to figure out General Ma Chan-shan, who some time ago accepted the post of Minister of War in the new Manchuria regime. According to recent advices from Harbin there is a possibilty that he may be deserting the new state. The reports concerning his whereabouts are conflicting, some claiming that he has fled to Moscow or at least to Siberia, while others allege that he is being held a prisoner at Changchun by the Japanese military. A recent Japanese semi-official report claimed that the Japanese do not know his whereabouts, but admit that the Chinese General got away with half a million yen which the Japanese commander Honjo gave him as the price of his loyalty. Recent *Reuter* reports from Harbin indicated amazing successes for the Old Kirin troops, who were said to have reoccupied all stations from Hailin to Shihtowhotze, on the eastern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The reports of General Ma Chan-shan's alleged action and the success of the Old Kirin forces caused great excitement among opponents of the new regime. If General Ma has actually abandoned the new government, he will have achieved yet another change in political complexion, an art in which he is a master. General Ma gained fame when he fought the Japanese in North Manchuria last year, although he was defeated both at the Nonni River and at Tsitsihar. From being a national hero he sunk low in popular esteem when he called on General Tamon some time later and apologised for having caused the diminutive Japanese commander "inconvenience." General Tamon it was who had driven Ma Chan-shan out of Tsitsihar.

When the so-called puppet government was formed General Ma, who had played an important part in its inauguration, was appointed Minister of War. Apart from the ex-Emperor Hsuan Tung, General Ma is the best known Minister in the new government, his fight against the Japanese last year having secured him world-wide prominence.

British Land Company Has Most Successful Year in History

The Shanghai Land Investment Co., a British incorporated real estate company holding large property interests in Shanghai, held its 43rd annual meeting April 8. A. M. Cannan, presiding, said that as a result of the Japanese invasion there would be some loss on rentals, but the loss due to damage to properties was comparatively small. A certain amount of rental was remitted and, in cases where tenants wished to cancel their leases, they were allowed to do so; the premises thus left on the Company's hands due to leases being cancelled, Mr. Cannan said, had been re-let at satisfactorily increased rentals.

After paying a final dividend of 6 per cent, and a bonus of 6 per cent. a special bonus on account of profit on land sales of Tls. 0.75 per share was declared. Gross rentals had increased by Tls. 141,402 and this notwithstanding the very large profits on land sales which the company distributed during the past few years. Gross profits on rental working account amounted to Tls. 1,531,336 compared with Tls. 395,916 for the previous year. Both these figures exceed all past records. Profits on land sales were obtained mainly by the sales of recently acquired properties. Among the new buildings which the company is erecting are the Broadway Mansions, 22 stories high, at the corner of North Soochow Road and Broadway. The Hongkew Creek estate is being developed so that it will contain 950 shops and houses, mostly for Chinese occupation. During the year the company purchased outright the properties which it held under the Ezra Lease, together with British Consular Lot 12738 making the total area purchased approximately one acre. This property, situated between Szechuen and Central Roads adjacent to Nanking Road, is one of the finest blocks in the Settlement.

More Bank Failures in Canton

The banking crisis in Canton continues. Six small banks have closed down and several more are expected to follow suit. Soldiers, who are paid in bank notes, besieged the banks and demanded coin for notes. The situation has been made worse by a new government order regarding negotiable instruments. The native banks circulate negotiable instruments as capital but this has been proclaimed illegal. This will probably result in several more banks closing their doors. The crisis was precipitated by soldiers leaving for the Kiangsi front to fight the communists. They purchased vast quantities of Shanghai notes with Cantonesenotes, thus flooding the market.

Warfare Still in Progress in North Manchuria

The *Review's* correspondent at Harbin writes as follows under date of April 1:—Despite the offensive drive of the Japanese troops along the eastern line of the Chinese Eastern Railway and their energetic military operations in the valley of the Sungari river, a large portion of those regions still remains under the control of General Ting-chao and General Li-tu, leaders of the Old Kirin troops. Several serious encounters between the Japanese and Chinese troops are reported to have taken place at different places in the province. A number of Japanese soldiers wounded in the engagements were recently brought to Harbin. The number of Japanese troops originally sent out of Harbin to the regions in the interior of the province have proved to be insufficient to fight against the Chinese there, and to reinforce them more troops are being despatched. The Soviet officials of the C.E.R. having objected to transporting these Japanese troops by the railway, the troops marched out on foot. To expedite the sending of the reinforcements the Japanese military authorities of Harbin hired the autobusses of the city, for transporting the troops.

According to reports, the 28th brigade of General Ting-chao stands on a position near Sansin; the latter town being occupied by troops of General Li-tu.

The Japanese war activities have caused a great excitement and unrest among the farmers of the province. It being now the sowing season, the warfare interfered to a large extent with the work of the peasants; the life of the country has been disorganised by the marching of troops both Japanese and Chinese throughout the country. Because of the feeling of uncertainity among the villagers they are tilling but small portions of their lands, which endangers the prosperity of the country as it depends largely on the export of agricultural products derived from farming.

Italian Journal Prints Interview with T. V. Soong

The *Corriere della Roma* published on April 10 the gist of an interview granted its Shanghai correspondent by T. V. Soong, Finance Minister. "Prior to the advent of Fascism in Italy," Mr. Soong said, "Italy was thought of in China as a country with a remarkable past. With the coming of Fascism, however, the rebirth of Italy has been followed with all the more interest since China is also desirous of transforming herself."

"China," he said, "must not rest on its history and its civilization or be considered as a land of captivating but passive pagodas. We also, with our strong and hard working people, will be able to realize the rapid construction of railways, industrial plants, air lines, etc., to encourage scientific progress. Sino-Italian trade is becoming more important every day. Italy recently established new steamship lines between Italy and China, which indicates a revival of interest on the part of Italy in our country."

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market Irregular — Business Done April 13, 1932

1931 High	1932 Low	Div.$ perSh.	STOCKS	Mon. Apr. 11	Tues. Apr. 12
23½	3	—	Adams Express	3	3⅛
182¾	62¼	*6 00	Allied Chemical & Dye	63¾	63¾
42¾	8⅞	.50	Allis Chalmers	8⅞	8⅛
129¾	50⅛	*4.00	American Can	50⅛	51¼
51⅜	2⅜	—	Amer. & Foreign Power	3	3¼
31½	1¼	—	Amer. & For. Power W.	1½	1⅝
85½	7⅞	.50	American Smelting	7⅞	8
201¾	106	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	106	107¾
132¾	64	*5.00	American Tobacco "B"	69	69
80¾	19	3.00	American Waterworks	19	20
43¼	4⅝	—	Anaconda Copper	5⅛	5⅜
295½	51	*4.00	Auburn Automobiles	51	50⅛
87⅞	9¼	—	Baltimore & Ohio	9½	9
70⅜	13¼	—	Bethlehem Steel	13¼	13⅞
76½	32⅝	*3.00	Borden Company	32⅝	32¾
30¾	6¾	1.00	Borg Warner	7	6¾
45¾	10¾	1.25	Canadian Pacific Railway	12¼	12½
131½	26	—	Case J. I.	27¼	28⅜
54⅛	7¼	3.00	Chesapeake Corp.	7¼	6½
25¾	8⅝	1.00	Chrysler	8⅝	8⅞
20¾	3¾	.30	Cities Service, Co.	4¾	5⅛
45⅝	6⅞	1.50	Columbia Gas & Electric	7⅞	8
12	2¼	.30	Common wealth &Southern	2¼	2⅜
2¾	⅛	—	" " warr.	⅛	⅛
109⅝	50⅛	4.00	Consolidated Gas. of N.Y.	50⅛	50¼
12	5¼	—	Continental Oil	5⅛	5
86⅝	31⅛	*3.00	Corn Products	32¼	29⅞
5⅞	1	—	Curtiss Wright Co.	1	1
78¾	39⅛	4.00	Drug Incorporated	39⅛	37⅝
107	34¾	4.00	Du Pont de Nemours	34¾	33½
185¾	63½	5.00	Eastman Kodak	63½	63½
61	6¼	6% S	Electric Bond & Share	12¼	13
38⅜	2⅛	—	Fox Film "A"	2⅛	2¼
54¾	14⅝	1.00	General Electric	14⅝	14⅞
56	28½	3.00	General Foods	32½	33
48	11¼	2.00	General Motors	11¼	11⅝
84⅛	13½	3.00	General Railway Signal	13½	13⅝
38⅝	9¼	1.00	Gillette	16¾	17⅛
42½	12¼	1 60	Gold Dust	11½	11¾
20⅛	3	—	Goodrich Rubber	3	3
52¾	9½	1.00	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	9¾	9¾
22⅝	3¾	.50	Granby	3⅞	Unq.
62½	7½	2.00	International Cement	8⅜	8
4	½	—	International Combu. Eng.	¾	¾
60½	17⅝	1.80	International Harvester	19	18⅝
20⅛	5¾	—	International Nickel	5¾	6
38¾	4¾	—	International Tel. & Tel.	5⅛	5½
80¾	12⅜	—	Johns Manville	12⅜	12⅞
31½	6	—	Kennecott	7⅝	5½
27¾	¼	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	¼	¼
91¾	40	4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B"	47⅞	48⅞
63¼	21⅛	3.00	Loew's: Inc.	21⅛	21
21⅞	10	1.20	Lorillard P. Co. (com.)	13¾	14
19	1½	—	Ludlum Steel	Unq.	3½
29¼	6⅝	—	Montgomery Ward	6⅞	7⅝
40⅞	12	2.00	Nash Motors	12	12½
108½	34½	3.00	National City Bk. bid price	36¾	37½
14¾	2¾	—	Nevada Consolidated Co.	2¾	3
132¼	20	—	New York Central	20	19
90¼	24½	10%S	North American Aviation	25¼	25¾
54⅞	25½	2.00	Pacific Gas & Electric	25¾	26⅜
11⅞	2¼	—	Packard Motors	2¼	2¼
50⅛	4⅝	—	Paramount—Publix. Corp.	4⅝	4
64	12⅛	2.00	Pennsylvania Railroad	12⅛	12⅛
8½	1¾	.40	Pennroad Corporation	2	1⅞
16⅝	3⅞	—	Phillips Petroleum	4¼	4
96	39¾	3.40	Public Service of N.Jersey	39¾	40½
27½	5	—	Radio Corporation	5⅛	5¼
24½	2¾	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum	3⅛	3
54½	32⅜	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	32⅜	32½
63¼	20½	2.50	Sears Roebuck	20¾	21¼
10¼	2½	—	Shell Union	2⅝	2⅝
23⅜	5½	—	Simmons Company	5½	4¾
26½	7⅞	1.00	Socony-Vacuum Corp.	8⅝	8⅝
54½	24	2.00	SouthernCaliforniaEdison.	24	24½
88¾	14¾	3.50	Standard Gas & Electric	15	16¼
53½	25½	*1.00	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	25½	23½
26¼	9⅞	1.00	Texas Corporation	10½	10⅜
50⅜	16¼	2.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	16¼	16½
18	2	—	Trans America	3½	3½
72	20¾	2.00	Union Carbide & Carbon	20¾	20¾
205⅛	52¾	10.00	Union Pacific Railway	52¾	51⅜
38⅞	9¾	—	United Aircraft & Trans.	10⅛	10⅛
31¼	5¼	.40	United Corporation	5⅜	5⅝
37½	15	1.20	United Gas Improvement	15¼	15¼
20⅜	3	—	U.S. Rubber	3⅛	3
152¾	33⅝	2.00	U.S. Steel	33⅝	34¾
76¾	8	—	Vanadium	8	8⅛
20⅜	1⅜	—	Westinghouse E. & M.	1½	1⅜
107¾	22⅛	1.00	Woolworth	22¾	22⅞
72⅝	35	2.40		35¾	Mutl.

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The National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

April 7, 1932,

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE			Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock			38	—
Argentine Government	6 %	May 1,	1960	55½	11.25
U. S. of Brazil	6½%	Oct. 15,	1957	23½	—
Canadian National Railway Co...	5 %	Oct. 1,	1969	86	5.93
Chile Government.. ..	6 %	Sep. 1,	1961	11½	—
Republic of Finland ..	6½%	Sep. 1,	1956	56⅞	—
Finnish Gtd. Municipalities "A"	6½%	Oct. 1,	1954	49½	—
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 %	Apr. 15,	1938	32⅞	—
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 %	Oct. 15,	1960	33½	—
German General Electric (A.E.G.)	6 %	May 1,	1948	31	—
Ilseder Steel Corp. ..	6 %	Aug. 1,	1948	24½	—
Kingdom of Italy	7 %	Dec. 1,	1951	88¼	8.16
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd...	6 %	July 1,	1954	7⅛	—
City of Milan	6½%	Apr. 1,	1952	66	10.64
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6½%	Sep. 1,	1959	10⅞	—
Republic of Peru	6 %	Oct. 1,	1961	6	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp. ..	6 %	Apr. 1,	1955	29⅝	—
State of Sao Paulo (Brazil)	7 %	Oct. 1,	1940	59¼	—
Saxon Public Works ..	6½%	May 1,	1951	22⅞	—
American I.G. Chemical Corporation..	5½%	May 1,	1949	62½	10.18
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific ..	5 %	Jan. 1,	2000	5½	—
Chile Copper Co. . ..	5 %	Jan. 1,	1947	51	—
Goodyear Tire & Rubber	5 %	May 1,	1957	73	7.38
International Match Corporation..	5 %	Jan. 15,	1941	13	—
The Mead Corp. w.w...	6 %	May 1,	1945	49	—
National Steel Corp. ..	5 %	Apr. 1,	1956	75½	7.15
Japanese Government..	6½%	Feb. 1,	1954	68	10.17
Japanese Government..	5½%	May 1,	1965	59¼	9.60

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 %	1925	59	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped ..	5 %	1913/60	60¼	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 %	1913/60	58¼	—
Chinese Government (Crisp Loan)	5 %	1912	38	—
Shanghai-Nanking Railway..	5 %	1904/08	34	—
Shanghai - Hangchow-Ningpo Railway ..	5 %	1908/58	63½	—
Hukuang Railway.. ..	5 %	1911/1951	22	—
Tientsin-Pukow Railway	5 %	1908/09	12	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable and whilst believed to be correct are not guaranteed.

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The China Weekly Review

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Exchange Circular for the week ending Wednesday, 6th April, 1932.

Some improvement can be recorded this week in the local situation. The Curfew Regulation was lifted on the 31st ult. and shops have re-opened for business The Conference negotiations appear to be deadlocked, but hopes are still entertained that the major issues c n be arranged with the necessary mutual concessions

The week has been a quiet one for exchange business. The London/New York Cross rate has varied between 375¾ and 377¼. The Japan Cross rate moved from 33.62 to 32.12.

Silver:—On the 31st ult. was 17¼d. spot and 17 1/16d. forward, and U.S. $ 0.29⅜, and closes today at 17¼d. 17 1/16d, and America 29, offerings have been small, and markets abroad quiet.

Exchange:—The official rate for T/T on London on the 31st ult. was 1/8 1/16d.

The market opened on the 31st ult, with sellers at 1/8 1/16d, U.S. $ 32 1/16, and Yen 102½. After fractional easiness, at noon these rates were obtainable: The afternoon's business was negligible, and closing rates were unchanged. Gold Bars 682/680.

On the 1st inst, there were sellers at 1/8 1/16d U.S. $ 32 1/16 and Yen 101½, but after declining to 1/8 15/16d, and U.S. $ 32 15/16 by noon 1/8 1/16d, U.S. $ 32 1/16 and Yen 101½ could be had. At the close the best rates obtainable were 1/8 15/16d, U.S. $ 32⅛ and Yen 101. Gold Bars opened at 682½ to close at 681.90.

Our Stocks of Silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ... . Tls. 65,690,000 an increase of Tls. 1,452,000

Chinese and Mexican Dollars $ 209,200,000 an increase of $ 5,090,000

Estimated value Tls. 216,314,000 as against Tls. 201,733,000 held at this time last year

†	Average rates for Mar.	Thursday Mar. 24	Friday Apr. 1	Saturday Apr. 2	Monday Apr. 4	Tuesday Apr. 5	Wed. Apr. 6
Bank's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T on London	1/9.641	1/8½	1/8 3/16	1/8¼	1/8¼	1/8 3/16	1/8
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/8½	1/8 3/16	1/8¼	1/8¼	1/8 3/16	1/8
4 m/s ,,	—	1/9 15/16	1/8 7/16	1/8 5/16	1/8 5/16	1/8 5/16	1/8 5/16
T/T on India	119,094	113	112½	112	112¼	112¼	111
T/T on France	828,333	821	820	809	804	801	797
T/T on N.Y.	32,510	32¼	32¼	31¼	31⅛	31⅛	31 1/16
T/T on Demand		32¼	32¼	31⅛	31 1/16	31⅛	31⅛
T/T on Hamburg R. M.		135	135¼	133½	133¼	133	132½
T/T on H'kong	75.292	75½	75½	75½	75⅜	75⅜	74½
T/T on Japan	99 125	105nom.	102 nom	104 nom.	105 nom	105 nom	106nom.
T/T on Batavia	80 917	79½	79¼	78¼	78⅛	78¼	77¼
T/T on Straits	128 885	136	136½	137½	137½	138¼	139¼
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred &D/A	2/10.833						
4m/s B/L D/P	876.625						
6m/s ,, B/L Cre &D/A	—						
4 m/s B/L Cred D/A or D/P							
4m/s N.Y. Lc	34.354						
4m/s ,, Docs	—						

†Based on Daily Official quotation higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling,	Mar. 24	Apr. 1	Apr. 2	Apr 4	Apr. 5	Apr. 6
Bullion,						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	17 7/8	17 5/8	17 7/16	17½	17 3/8	17⅜
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$ 29¾	G.$ 29¼	G.$ 29⅝	G.$ 29⅝	G.$ 29⅛	G.$ 29
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 680	Tls. 681.90	Tls. 686.60	Tls. 701	Tls. 703	Tls. 703.60
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch) ....Nominal	Tls. 112.40	Tls. 112.60	Tls. 112.80	Tls. 112.80	Tls. 112.80	Tls. 112.60
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	Tls. 710.½	Tls. 71.0¼	Tls. 70.9	Tls. 70.9	Tls. 709.¾	Tls. 70 8¼
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	3½%	London on Paris	T/T 95.72
Bank of France rate of discount	2½%	New York on London	T/T 377⅜
London open of Market rate of Dis.	3m/s 2 1/4%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 31/32
,, ,,	4 ,, 2¼%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/3 7/8
,, ,,	6 ,, 2⅜%	Kobe on London	T/T 1/8⅜

FEARON, MAITLAND and SHAW

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs Pieces; Mille—thousands.

EMPRESS OF ASIA, February 6.
(Agents: Canadian Pacific S.S. Co. Ltd.)
To U. S. of America.

Tea, Black, other kinds, Kiukiang etc.		*Pls.*	163
Tea, Green: Gunpower, Ningpo		,,	269
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai	*Bls.* 25	,,	25.26
Feathers, Duck		,,	50
,, Goose		,,	103
Hair, Human		,,	75
Skins, Raccoon, Untanned	*Pcs.*		1,447
,, Weasel, with Tails, Untanned		,,	87,230
Skins, Lamb, Untanned		,,	3,118

MALAYAN PRINCE Feb. 8.
(Agents: Furness (Far East), Ltd.)
From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: Channels		*Pls.*	19
Expanded Metal		,,	353
Borax, Crystal		,,	420
Petrolatum		,,	48
Tobacco, Leaf		,,	3,882
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*		5,554
Paints		,,	716
Motor-cars		*Pcs.*	3
Motor-truck Chassis		,,	4
Machinery	*G. Units*		16,023

CORNEVILLE, February 8.
(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Flour, Wheat		*Pls.*	67,253
Milk, Condensed		,,	27
Newspapers, Old		,,	1,050

SILVERWILLOW, February 9.
Agents: Glen Line Eastern Agencies, Ltd.
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	*Bls.* 1,050	*Pls.*	3,792
Asphalt		,,	1,681
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral		,,	78
Gum Resin		,,	1,329
Indigo Paste, Artificial: 50 per cent. stength		,,	38
Tobacco, Leaf		,,	7,042
Machines, Sewing		*Pcs.*	1
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*		20,874
Machinery	*G. Units*		7,294

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, February 10.
From U. S. of America.

Apples, Fresh		*Pls*	1,150
Flour, Wheat		,,	397
Milk, Evaporated		,,	276
Molasses		,,	19
Soda Caustic		,,	1,680
Motor-cars		*Pcs.*	3
Motor-trucks		,,	8
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic: For Motor Cars & Truck		,,	7
Machinery	*G. Units*		2,225
Motor Cars and Trucks, Parts of		,,	633

TUSCALOOSA CITY, Feb. 11.
(Agents: Isthmian S. S. Line.)
From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: Tinned Plates, Plain		*Pls.*	545
Nails, Wire		,,	1,500
Iron and Steel, Galvanized: Sheets, Plain		,,	197

NICOLINE MAERSK, Feb. 12.
(Agents: Melchers & Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Feathers, Goose		*Pls.*	46
Skins, Goat, Untanned		,,	237
Mats, Rush		*Pcs.*	11,006

NORNE, February 13.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Timber: Laths		*Pcs*	217,900
Ordinary, Masts and Spars		*Sup. ft.*	45,648
Softwood: Ordinary, Sawn		,,	3,077,517
Clear		,,	120,685
Merchantable		,,	504,967

DALWORTH, February 15.
(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	*Bls.* 100	*Pls.*	371

CALIFORNIA, February 16.
(Agents: States S.S. Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Paper, Bond		*Pls.*	38
,, Common Printing		,,	358
Timber, Softwood: Ordinary, Sawn		*Sup. ft.*	857,620

TEXAS, February 16.
(Agents: States S.S. Co.)
Form U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood: Merchantable		*Sup. ft.*	102,115
Ordinary, Sawn		,,	1,321,101

PRESIDENT GRANT, Feb. 19.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk Piece Goods		*Pls.*	3.04
,, Pongees, Honan		,,	57.57
Bristles, Assorted		,,	109
Brassware		,,	12
Chinaware Fine		,,	21
Feathers, Goose		,,	11
Skins, Sheep, Untanned		*Pcs.*	16,000
,, Lamb,		,,	400
,, Weasel,		,,	2,000
Treasure: Gold Ears		*Hk. Tls*	4,000,000

TAIYIN, February 19.
(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton Sheetings: Grey, 15½ lb.		*Pcs.*	100
Machines, Sewing		,,	30
Tobacco, Leaf		*Pls.*	5,898
,, Prepared		,,	12
Banking Powder		*Doz.*	557
Alcohol		*Galls.*	251

CITY OF VANCOUVER, Feb. 20.
(Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated)
From U. S. of America.

Flour Wheat		*Pls.*	65,874
Wheat		,,	50,400

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, Feb. 20.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Fruits Table and Pie		*Pls.*	9
Raisins		,,	9
Wax, Paraffin		,,	84

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, Feb. 20.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Motor-cars		*Pcs.*	9
Motor-trucks and Chassis of		,,	10
Rubber Tires: For Motor-cars		,,	10
Rubber Inner Tubes: For Motor-cars		,,	30
Machines, Sewing		,,	26
Waterproof Cloth, Rubbered	*Yds.*		180
Fruits, Dried		*Pls.*	8
,, Table and Pie		,,	3
Glycerine		,,	21
Grapes, Fresh		,,	11
Ink Writing		,,	32
Macaroni		,,	4
Newspapers, Old		,,	2,625
Oranges, Fresh		,,	22
Pitch		,,	319
Paperboard, Unclassed		,,	490
Raisins		,,	28
Sugar, of Milk		,,	50
Soap, Household		,,	23
Wax, Paraffin		,,	84
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*		2,493
,, Linseed		,,	274
Lemons, Fresh		*Mille*	44
Dyes, Aniline	*Pkgs.* 233	*G. Units*	27,147
Machinery, & Parts of		,,	39,821

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, February 22.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai	*Bls.* 45	,,	43.89
Bristles, Assorted		,,	32
Skins, Raccoon, Untanned		*Pcs.*	260
,, Lamb,		,,	1,111
,, Weasel,		,,	16,377

GOLDEN HORN, February 23.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Flour, Wheat		*Pls.*	12,128
Paper, Chipboard		,,	11,789
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*		5,482
Timber, Softwood: Merchantable		*Sup. ft.*	565,575
Ordinary, Sawn		,,	199 928
Logs		,,	489 384
Timber: Laths		*Pcs.*	253,500

PRESIDENT TAFT, Feb. 24.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Apples, Fresh		*Pls.*	740
Flour, Wheat		,,	331
Hay		,,	381
Oats		,,	9
Oranges, Fresh		,,	4
Paper, Bond		,,	186
Paper, Common, Newsprint, in Rolls		,,	2,302
Enamelled Ironware	*G Units*		9,417
Timber, Softwood: Merchantable		*Sup. ft.*	67,617
Timber: Laths		*Pcs*	90,000

VULCAN CITY, February 24.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	*Bls.* 3,001	*Pls.*	11,300
Carbon Black		,,	169

ROSSINGTON COURT, Feb. 25.
Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated.
From U. S. of America.

Flour, Wheat		*Pls.*	16,191
Wheat		,,	148,095

TAIPINGYANG, February 26.
(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Tea, Black, other kinds, Hankow		*Pls.*	100
Hides, Buffalo		,,	202
Skins, Goat, Untanned		,,	945
,, Lamb,		*Pcs.*	2,500
,, Badger,		,,	950
,, Raccoon,		,,	560
,, Weasel,		,,	7,000

NIEL MAERSK, February 27.
(Agents: Melchers & Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Skins, Goat, Untanned		*Pls.*	1,39
Bristles, Assorted		,,	184
Skins, Weasel, Untanned		*Pcs.*	14,100
,, Lamb,		,,	4,550

IXION, February 29.
(Agents: Butterfield & Swire.)
From U. S. of America.

Flour, Wheat		*Pls.*	44,927

PRESIDENT POLK, Feb. 29.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
Form U. S. of America.

Canned Asparagus		*Pls.*	149
Bronze Powder		,,	8
Canned Fruits		,,	210
Fruits, Dried		,,	54
Ink, Printing		,,	168
Indigo Paste, Artificial: 20 per cent. stength		,,	104
Lard, Subsitute		,,	15
Milk, Evaporated		*Pls.*	56
Petrolatum		,,	60
Shrimps, Dried		,,	8
Soap, Household		,,	10
Lacquer		*Galls.*	120
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral		,,	10,325
Paints		,,	396
Canned Sardines		*Doz.*	400
Dyes, Aniline	*Pkgs.* 95	*G. Units*	9,918
Machinery, & Parts of		,,	53,072
Typewriters		*Pcs.*	27
Motor-cars,		,,	2
,, Parts of	*G. Units.*		2,497

CHILDAR, February 29.
(Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated.)
From U. S. of America.

Flour, Wheat		*Pls*	69,527
Wheat		,,	45,000

AGAMEMNON, March 2
(Agents: Butterfield & Swire.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	*Bls.* 50	*Pls.*	190

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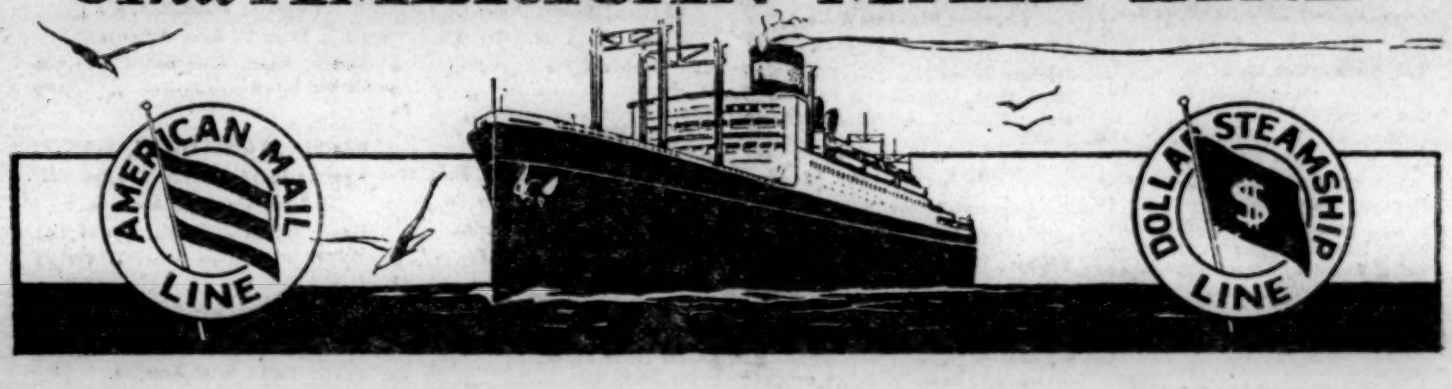

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